

THE CAMERON HERALD

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NUMBER 5

Yoe Band Rates High In I.L. Against Excellence Standard

Yoe High band, playing before judges against a standard of excellence and not in competition with other schools in Waco on Saturday April 28 won the following comments from the Band Judges who were Weldon Covington, Supervisor of Music at Austin Public Schools; Gene Stuchberry of the Pasadena Public Schools and Dr. John Guenther, Professor of Music at T.C.U.

"A nice sounding band; shows much careful training." "Band is right together and is playing with good tone and intonation. Very nice sound." On the last number played the comment was "Played very carefully and musically; nice work in reeds, in fact, it was all fine." "Conductor surely understands Tchaikowsky." "CONGRATULATIONS TO THIS FINE BAND AND ITS VERY CAPABLE CONDUCTOR."

Solo Judge was Jack Felts of Baylor University.

Summary of results of the Re-

Milam Democrats Hold Precinct Meets Saturday

Precinct Conventions will be held in Milam County Saturday, May 5.

Conventions in the Rockdale Precincts will be held at 7:30 p.m. Other Precinct conventions will be held at 2:30 p.m. the same day at the regular voting boxes over the county. The convention at Rockdale will be at the American Legion Hall.

The recent order by the County Court in consolidating several of the voting precincts will not affect the Democratic primaries and conventions this year. Each committeeman will hold the precinct convention, the same as in 1954.

Each committeeman is to mail the convention report, the minutes and a list of delegates to the County Clerk, Homer Nabours, Cameron, Texas, immediately.

Max McClaren, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, urges all Democrats to attend their precinct convention.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday May 7-9 Set For Library Fund Drive

Under the leadership of Dr. George Bowman, member of the Board of Directors of the Cameron Public Library, team captains met Monday night to complete plans of canvassing Cameron on a block by block basis this coming Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday to seek donations for the library. "To establish and maintain a library worthy of Cameron and its citizens," is the guiding principal of the Library Board Members. Their goal is \$2,588. Miss Natalie Bynum president of the board, broke the goal down into salaries, supplies, maintenance and books. She pointed out that in the beginning the library ran on volunteer help with all books donated. Last December set hours were established and part time employees were hired, and some new books were purchased. The circulation of books is now over 100 a month. "These past steps have been good," said Miss Bynum, "but for the future we need to keep the library open more hours per week and purchase new books."

Dr. Bowman instructed his captains to invite everyone to visit the library on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday from 3:30 to 5:30 or on Saturdays 9:00 - 11:00; 2:00 - 5:00.

When a dollar or more is donated, the donor becomes a member

gion III Interscholastic League Band contest are as follows:

1. Concert Playing - FIRST RATING.
2. Sight Reading - FIRST RATING.

In solos and ensembles from the band the ratings were as follows:

Hauks Feted On Return From Oversea Duty

Sgt. V. W. Hauk, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hauk, of Route 3, Rosebud, and husband of Anita Ocker Hauk of Rosebud, arrived in New York on April 9 from overseas, where he served with the armed forces in Austria and Italy.

He was discharged at Camp Chaffee, Ark. and arrived home on Friday, April 13.

He was honored with a barbecue dinner at the City Park in Bryan last Sunday. A large number of relatives and friends were present for this occasion. They were from - Wortham, Victoria, Crosby, Houston, Cameron, Rosebud, Clarkson and Bryan.

Mr. and Mrs. Hauk are now living in Rosebud. He will be engaged in farming in the Clarkson Community.

Civic Garden Club Invites All To Flower Show

"Echoes of Spring" is the theme for the Civic Garden Club Flower Show to be held on Wednesday May 9 from 2 to 6 p.m. at the home of Mrs. Leo Fuchs, 1707 N. Travis in Cameron.

This is to be a "Placement in the home" show with arrangements entered only by Garden Club members. Judging will be on the merits of each arrangement by a national judge from Temple assisted by a student judge from Lampasas.

There will be no admission charge and an open invitation is extended to all.

of the Library Association and is entitled to nominate and vote for board members at the annual meeting in the fall of the year. Whether you donate or not, visit your library, check out a book to read, its free! Miss Bynum said.

Team captains are Mrs. Dana Monroe, Mrs. Milton Schiller, Mrs. Winnie Whitliff, Mrs. H. H. Harber, Mrs. J. C. Martin, Mrs. Ellis Coker, Mrs. Felix Matula, Mrs. Isidra Barcenas, and Mrs. A. E. Matula, Business District chairman, Bill Wallace.

Yoe Day, May 10, Has Added Historical Significance In Cornerstone Opening

The townsite of Cameron was laid off in 1846 on 60 acres deeded by Daniel Monroe and coming out the 4,071 acres received by Monroe from the Republic of Texas in payment for services in the war with Mexico. The payment was listed as 23 "Labors".

The Milam Land District originally constituted one-fifth to one-third of Texas said John Henderson, Cameron abstracter and Real

estate man.

The school ground which became the site of Milam Liberal Institute adjoins the sixty acres on the northwest and was first deeded in 1857 to George Green et al as trustees of the school. The deed burned as did the record of it in the courthouse fire of April 9, 1874.

A substitute deed from J. C. Rogers, J. R. Hildreth et ux and

Neomi Needham Becomes Bride Of James A. Terry In Maysfield Simple Rites

Neomi Needham, for several years City Secretary of Cameron, became the bride of James A. Terry in a single ring ceremony at the Maysfield home of Rev. Harrison McLerran, pastor of the Rice Baptist Church at 7 p.m. on Friday, April 27. Mr. Terry works at Alcoa in Rockdale. The couple are at home at 203 E. 16th Street.

Present for the ceremony was Mr. and Mrs. Julian Terry.

County Attorney Is Unable To Accept Law Scholarship

The Practicing Law Institute, a non-profit educational and privately endowed forum a public prosecutors which meet this year from July 9 through 13 at the Statler Hotel in New York has extended a scholarship to the Milam County Prosecutor Bob Nelson.

In a letter from Harold P. Seligson, director, to the Milam prosecutor an invitation was extended for the short course and included an offer of \$75 free tuition and \$100 travel expense.

Nelson however had to decline the offer on account of pressing business at home at that time.

Brownie Troop 7 Hikes, Discusses Leaves In Outing

A picnic was enjoyed recently by Brownie Troop No. 7 and their leaders from 9:30 to 2:00 p.m. at the Girl Scout Hut.

The troop went on a hike and gathered leaves, plants and rocks which they brought back and discussed.

Municipal Water For Buckholts Being Planned

A legal notice for the past two weeks in the Cameron Herald told of the formation of a water district in and for the unincorporated town of Buckholts.

Jack Wilson of Waco a representative of the R. J. Edwards Investment Securities Company of Dallas was in the Herald Office last week and told of the work of a steering committee operating at this time in pushing the plan of getting municipal water for Buckholts.

Marvin Turner Engineers of Austin were hired to compile the field notes setting out the metes and bounds of the water district.

The next step of the committee, Wilson said, will be to go before the Board of Water Engineers in Austin on May 14.

The plan is to have city wells dug and the water piped thus affording fire protection not presently available.

Floyd Stark, member of the steering committee, told that following the May 14 meeting with the State Board, if permission is granted, the next move will be to post notice of a confirmation election in which the people of the proposed district will vote to confirm the action. Following this will be an "Exclusion Hearing" at which time any one in the designated district can be excluded from the original water district. Next will be a notice of a \$130,000 (estimated) bond election. At that time original negotiations will have been completed.

Following the assumed favorable action of the Water Board in Austin the Milam Commissioners Court will nominate a standing board of local men.

The Steering Committee is composed of Frank Tomascik, Adolph Gresak, Fred Gresak, John Zajicek and Floyd Stark. No one of the Steering committee is named as chairman Stark said.

Sharp FFA News

On Thursday, April 19th. the Sharp F.F.A. Chapter baseball team defeated the Lexington chapter club 27 to 5.

On Monday, April 23 the Sharp F.F.A. Chapter baseball team defeated the Milam chapter club 11 to 1.

On Tuesday, April 24, Mr. Dwight Hine, vocational agriculture teacher, Bob Garner, district president, Nicky Caffey and Billy Daniels, voting delegates, and Howard Pierce, who is applying for his Lone Star Farmer degree, went to Hearne to the district meeting.

Their leader is Mrs. Conrad Jekel Jr. and her two assistants are Mrs. Milton Fuqua and Mrs. Edgar Sell. Chairman of the troop The Helper is Mrs. Jack Slaughter.

There are 21 little girls who attended the picnic, they are as follows: Jean Biskup, Lynn Wells, Donna DuBois, Betty Jo Brasher, Frances Thompson, Mary Beth Nance, Annetta Fuqua, Suzanne Edmonds, Sharon Thompson, Patsy Marburger, Cathy Schofield, Peggy Mann, Marilyn Roessler, Carol Ann Wilson, Kay Sell, Kitty Jo Lewis, Cheryl Chamberlain, Judith Hawkes, Sherrie Lynn Kubes, Jo Ann Anderson, Carolyn Pillot.

Collectors Walk Up To 300 Yards; Cans Bad and Too Large Says Bigbee

Free Garbage Pickup Can Be Weekly With Cooperation

City Purchases Water Mains From Citizens Near Door Plant

Water lines paid for by citizens outside of the city limits was the whole agenda for a special meeting of city council with two groups of interested citizens in a called meeting last week.

The water committee, headed by Clifford Thompson, in considered opinion felt that rather than pay a tapping fee of \$400 for the Walled Lake Door Company and in view of further development in the area, including a housing development which would call for extensions of the main that it

would be best for the city to purchase the remaining equity from the share-holding citizens at a cost to group one of \$1,008 and to group two \$1,731.32.

Another school of thought broached by a councilman was that in January or February title to the lines would have reverted to the city and that the present need for purchase was not urgent.

Chairman of the Water Committee, upon being questioned, said that this course had been considered but upon weighing the costs of such procedure against the whole welfare of 1. The parties to the original agreement 2. Further development in the area which would call for water mains which would afford fire protection and 3. The cost of legal quarrel which might evolve from the latter procedure. These costs coupled with the well ordered procedure for development which can accrue from a completely city owned water distribution system would far more than offset any arbitrary decision of council not in accord with the letter and spirit of its agreement.

The line is four years old and was constructed at a cost of more than \$6,000 for the two sections and is entirely four inch main. This inch main does afford satisfactory fire protection, Thompson said.

W. C. "Bill" Black Asks Electorate For Austin Assignment



W. C. "Bill" Black

William C. (Bill) Black, son of Milam County Sheriff Carl Black and the late Mary Agnes Black, this week became a candidate for the State Legislature from the 56th District, composed of Milam and Robertson Counties.

"I have only one interest; that is to see that Milam and Robertson Counties get better representation in the Legislature," Black said.

Black, 28, is a native of Milam County who holds three degrees from Baylor University. His announcement that he will be a candidate for the Legislature comes two years after he opened his first law office at Cameron, in 1954.

At Cameron Black is Acting City Attorney, President of the Kiwanis Club, a Director of the Chamber of Commerce, the Sunday School Superintendent of All Saints Episcopal Church, and is a member of both the American Legion and the Volunteer Fire Department.

Although Black's degrees were taken at Baylor University his higher education came from four colleges. Following graduation from Yoe High School at Cameron in 1944, Black entered the Navy.

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Outstanding Civic Leader Jack Slaughter Heads Burnet Gas Maintenance

Jack Slaughter, a native of Cameron, has been named local manager for Lone Star Gas Company at Burnet. He formerly served as chief clerk in the office of the company's Cameron district of distribution.

His new appointment became effective May 1.

In his new position, Mr. Slaughter is in charge of gas service and maintenance operations for the more than 1,300 customers in Burnet and Marble Falls.

He began his career with Lone Star at Cameron in 1949 as a laborer. He was promoted to storekeeper in 1950 and general shop clerk in 1952. Mr. Slaughter has served as chief clerk at Cameron since 1953.

He has been active in civic affairs at Cameron. He was a director of the Lions Club and a past secretary-treasurer of that organization. He also was a director of the Chamber of Commerce and a past president of the Cameron Jaycees. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Methodist Church.

Mr. Slaughter was graduated from Cameron's Yoe High School in 1941. He attended North Texas State College and the University

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Free Garbage pickup in Cameron would be on a once a week schedule if the citizens would cooperate said W. D. Bigbee Tuesday night at City Council meeting. The Public Works Superintendent said that one citizen in the Green addition is the only one in the city that he could think of who has a reasonably sized container which

is placed in easy reach of the collectors. If others would follow suit and use cans not in excess of thirty gallons and place them where the garbage men could easily get to them that his trucks would be at the same address at the same time each week.

Upon request of Water Superintendent Alvin Heft the salary of assistant city secretary Ann Schiller was raised \$25 per month. This action came close on the heels of the resignation of Mrs. James S. Terry (the former Neomi Needham) effective May 15.

Upon motion of councilman Stidham all future bills will have to be read before the council. The vote was unanimous.

A Volunteer Fire Department delegation under the lead of Johnny Andres requested Council to leave the Chief and Marshal the same as in the past, with Sheriff Black and John Eanes in the respective positions. Request was granted.

In the most interesting and heatedly discussed measure brought before the council Clifford Thompson suggested a salary of \$450 for a City Secretary. This proposal was branded by Mayor Weems as an effort to hire See Garbage Pickup - Back Page

District 7 UDC Annual Meet At The "Sycamores"

The annual Seventh District meeting of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was held at the "Sycamores," home of Mrs. R. L. Batte Sr. on Wednesday, April 25.

Temple, Belton and Rosebud Chapters were well represented. Mrs. Erl Ramsey of Houston, Division State President gave the address.

Miss Vera Warrock of Rosebud conducted the memorial service, and Mrs. W. G. Robertson, a former State President gave a talk on the United Daughters of the Confederacy magazine of which she is state chairman.

Mrs. C. C. Countess of Belton, read notes of the general convention held in San Antonio and Mrs. Wright read the minutes of the last meeting.

Mrs. Lina Kemp, president of the Cameron Chapter opened the meeting and introduced the speakers.

Mrs. E. J. Davis, accompanied by Mrs. Bill Crockett sang "It Singeth Low In Every Heart."

At noon Mrs. Batte served a lovely barbecue turkey dinner to 40 guests. Mrs. Batte is district chairman of the 7th district, and is now organizing 3 chapters of the Children of the Confederacy in Cameron.

Little Barbara Jo Hickman, 5, was elected mascot of the 7th District and she helped serve refreshments to the ladies at the meet.

A white basket of white flowers was placed, following the meeting on the grave of Mrs. Mary Black in behalf of the local Mary Black Circle of the Children of the Confederacy recently organized by Mrs. R. L. Batte Sr. Mrs. Black was a member of the U.D.C.

Another basket commemorating the Reverend James Peeler was also placed on the Oak Hill Cemetery plot occupied by the Confederate Chaplain.

Poage Forsees Federal Licenses; U. S. Patrol of State Highways

While the Farm Bill still holds the center of interest, the House has just passed a most far-reaching and very popular bill I Bob Poage want to see better highways. I use the long interstate highways a great deal between Texas and Washington. I know that better highways are not only needed but necessary for our development.

At the same time we must give consideration to the cost of any program. We must consider the cost in money and also such other costs as the loss of liberties.

In this case the monetary cost is 51 1/2 billion dollars of Federal money over a period of 13 years. Most of this vast sum will be spent on interstate highways. Of course, the States will still have to continue to make very substantial expenditures.

Count The Whole Cost

But this is not nearly all the cost. The bill contains what I look upon as an inexcusable invitation for windfall payments to the utilities at the expense of the users of the roads (taxpayers). Our State and most States have allowed the telephone company,

Second Rockdale Polio Victim In Austin Hospital

Milam Health Officer, John Bryson reports that 12 year old John Crow contracted polio on April 22.

The Rockdale lad lives next door to the first case reported on April 12. The first victim, Walter Russell is in an Austin hospital with a mild paralysis.

There should be enough of the Salk Vaccine in Rockdale to serve everyone the health officer said.

The City Hall in Rockdale is open every first and third Tuesday in Rockdale for vaccination. Dr. Bryson feels that the Salk Vaccine can now be considered the only safe immunity to the dread disease.

NOTICE

Deadline for filing to get name on ballot for coming Democratic primaries is midnight, Monday, May 7, 1956. File with Chairman Max McClaren, Cameron, Texas.

place their poles, lines and cables, on these public rights-of-way with the understanding that they would move them without expense to the public any time the public requested that they be moved. This arrangement has saved these utilities the cost of buying their rights-of-way. It has been of no aid to the public. Now, this bill opens the door to an expenditure of one to two billion dollars of taxpayers' money to pay for relocating these utilities. I don't think this is fair.

For many years the Federal Government has exercised a minimum of control over the States in highway construction. In theory, the Federal Government is only going to continue to make grants to the States, but this bill provides that the Federal Government, not the States, shall determine the conditions of the construction contracts, the wages paid, etc. I believe that when the Federal Government is constructing a Federal project, it should make these provisions, but I feel that for the Federal Government to assume this kind of control means that

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THE CAMERON HERALD

Dill-Black Vows Exchanged At First Baptist

Miss Mitzi Margaret Dill became the bride of Thomas Henderson Black at 4 p.m., Saturday, April 21, in the First Baptist Church, Cameron. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dill of 10250 Munn Street, Houston, and the groom is the son of Mrs. Donna L. Black and G. C. Black of Route 3, Cameron.

Baskets of white carnations and ferns were used as a background for the double ring ceremony performed by Rev. A. F. Russell and attended by the family and close friends.

The bride wore a street length dress of white silk with fitted bodice and full skirt. The round neck was accented in gold metal-

lic thread. Her accessories were white and she wore an orchid corsage.

Miss Rosemary Hughey, cousin of the groom, was maid of honor. Miss Hughey's white dress was cut similar to that of the bride's. Gregg Black served his brother as best man.

Mrs. Black attended Galena Park High School in Houston. Mr. Black is a graduate of Milano High School and is now employed by Industrial Generating Company, Rockdale.

Check For Correct Posture For Health Sake Says Doctor

Correct Posture Week is being observed this week in this area and in more than 250 cities and towns in Texas, Dr. R. S. Florence of Tyler announced.

The period May 1-7 was designated for observance of the week with the aim of calling to the public's attention the relationship between good posture and good health.

Dr. Florence said it was fully as important for people to check their body posture periodically as it is to have their teeth checked.

"Nerves, muscles, vital organs—all may suffer impairment of functions as a result of incorrect posture," he said.

Nationwide surveys show, he continued, that a majority of the adults and children of the country have incorrect posture habits.

"If a postural fault is neglected, it may be very difficult to correct later in life and may be the cause that results in illness," Dr. Florence added.

He said his committee during the Correct Posture period hopes to educate the people to correct their postural faults so as to give assurance of good general health later in life.

This will mark the seventh straight year that Correct Posture Week has been sponsored in Texas by the Texas State Chiropractic Association.

CAMERON'S LEADING NEWSPAPER SINCE 1889

arrangement of spring flowers. Mrs. Charles Payne presided at the business meeting at which time all members were found to be well and happy reports Mrs. Leo Laake.

Mrs. Laake and Mrs. Richard Hollas tied for high score for the 42 session with Mrs. Laake taking the honors in the draw. Mrs. Hollas won 84 honors with 13 hands in the two hour session.

Guests included Mrs. Eddie Junek and Mrs. Leonard Koenig.

The hostess served chicken salad with usual complementing dainties and coffee. She was assisted in serving by Mrs. Koenig.

Next get-together of the club will be with Mrs. Annie Alama on May 10.

Eight County Area To Get Road Improvements

Bids will be opened May 15 16 on Seal coat work on 147.1 miles of United States, state and farm roads in Walker, Milam, Grimes, Leon, Washington, Robertson, Burleson and Braos Counties, in 23 separate segments.

Uncle Sam Offers His Nephews Chance To Sightsee Europe

The Army's 8th Infantry Division is headed for Europe in August and is extending an invitation to qualified young men to "come along" with them.

While in Europe, there will be many chances to sight-see, to visit famous museums and national shrines, ski in Germany or Switzerland, tour the Scottish countryside, and visit the Vatican in Rome, in addition to carrying on regular duties. This is an offer that gives young men an opportunity to travel to a foreign country whereas in civilian life many persons are unable to do so.

For the young men who are interested in traveling plus the many other benefits that are derived from an enlistment in the Army, more information may be obtained by visiting the U.S. Army Recruiting Station, 102 N. Main St., Temple.

Pork and Lard On USDA Subsidy List For Texas Needy

Nearly four million pounds of pork and more than two million pounds of lard have been allocated to Texas by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

John J. Slaughter, chief, southwest food distribution division, Agricultural Marketing Service, made the announcement.

These pork products are being distributed by the Texas State Department of Public Welfare to school lunch programs, state in-

stitutions and needy people.

To assist hog producers, USDA started a special pork buying program in mid-November. Since then it has bought 197,572,000 lbs. of canned and frozen pork and lard. The buying was stopped last week when hog prices reach 16 cents.

It would take about two million head of hogs to produce the amount of pork USDA has bought, Slaughter said. And it would take a million hogs to produce the lard USDA has bought.

Spot-Oil Control Of Johnson Grass On Cotton Popular

Cotton producers in 104 Texas counties used the spot-oiling method for controlling Johnsongrass last year on 73,637 acres of cotton.

According to Fred C. Elliott, extension cotton work specialist, the control method was first recommended last year and its popularity and value have already been well established. When compared with other commonly used control practices, spot-oiling requires less hand-labor, the oils used are readily available and comparatively cheap in price and the gravity-flow hand sprayer used for making the applications is inexpensive.

Elliott says a mixture of half naphtha and diesel oil is best for crown-oiling in cotton and corn. A squirt applied to each crown before the Johnson-grass plants are six inches tall and followed by from four to six additional applications should give 98 percent control. Cost per acre will vary depending upon the amount of Johnsongrass infestation. Few crop plants are killed by the mixture.

Both naphtha and diesel oil may be purchased from bulk oil dealers, says Elliott. Plans for the gravity-flow hand sprayer may be obtained from the local county agent or the Agricultural Information Office at College Station. The local county agent can supply information on where a ready-to-use sprayer may be purchased. He can also supply additional information on the practice and on other practices which involve chemicals for weed control on the farm. Ask him for a copy of B-808, Spot-Oiling Johnsongrass and L-174, Control of Johnson-grass.

Toxaphene Dust Safe On Snaps, Peas Near Harvest Time

Residue date, based on research work done at the Weslaco sub-station of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, clears the way for vegetable producers to do a more effective job of controlling certain insects on beans, tomatoes and peas just prior to harvest.

Extension Entomologist F. M. Fuller says that dust forms of toxaphene and heptachlor may be safely used on black-eyed peas within 10 days of harvest and on snap beans within 10 days of harvest if the beans are thoroughly washed before shipping.

He also reports that toxaphene dust is now recommended for use on tomatoes within seven days of harvest for controlling the stink bug.

This information, points out Fuller, will also allow farmers to move effectively control the cowpea curculio on beans and peas the troublesome stink bug on tomatoes without danger of excessive residues. Food and Drug Administration inspectors working in the Valley have been in close contact with the research work done and have approved the above recommendations, adds Fuller.

Farmers are warned, however, that these insecticides should be used only in the dust form and that they should continue to consult the Vegetable Guide, 1-255, for information on the use of insecticides. Copies of the Guide are available from the offices of local county agents or from the Agricultural Information Office, College Station, Texas.

Mrs. Odessa Fischer and Mrs. W. R. Crosby visited in the home of their sister and daughter, Mrs. Charles McGhee in San Antonio, for three days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Paweiku and daughters Brenda and Linda of Clute, Texas, were guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. McCord and Flora Mae last week.

Tejas Roundtable Entertained By Cub Pack 213 In Cameron

Forty scout leaders attended the Tejas District Roundtable held April 26 at the Presbyterian Church in Cameron, with Harold Baugh of Rockdale as chairman. Newly organized troops from Gause, Marlin, and Reagan were recognized. John Duke announced the National Jamboree to be held July 12-20.

The annual Scout Football game is to be the Rice-Baylor game, December 1.

The Cub leaders were under the direction of Howard Lynn Neighborhood Commissioner of Rosebud who led the group in singing and in the games all of which related to the June theme "Cub Scout Rodeo."

Cameron Pack 213 was responsible for the Rodeo setup and they came through with saddles, pack horse and branding irons. Marlin Pack 53 displayed a steer and scenery for Rodeo paraphernalia.

Rockdale Pack 88 rehearsed Den ceremonies around the camp fire.

Maysfield Pack had the closing ceremony and refreshments were served from a chuck wagon to the group by the host Pack 213.

Next Roundtable is to be held May 31 at the Methodist Church in Rosebud.

Sharp Army Man Earns Master Sergeant Stripes

David A. Whittington has recently been promoted to the rank of Master Sergeant it was announced by Colonel Robert B. Templeman, Altus Base Commander.

Sergeant Whittington attended Sharp, Texas, High School before entering the service in 1944. Before being assigned to Altus, he was assigned to Kadena Air Force Base, Okinawa as Operations Sergeant for the 19th Air Police Squadron.

He is currently residing with his wife, Dorothy, and their two children Barbara Ann, seven, and David, three months, at 616 W. Liveoak Street in Altus, Oklahoma, the home of Altus Air Force Base, a Fifteenth Air Force installation of the Strategic Air Command, the nation's global striking force which is celebrating its Tenth Anniversary in 1956.

Mrs. Will Gjedde of Cameron visited for two weeks in Houston and Bellville. She was accompanied home by her daughter Mrs. Fred Smith of Bellville who visited in the Gjedde home for two days.

Politics How It Works

See the 20-page Special Section in this newspaper today.

Keep It

It includes the basic information needed by every voter for intelligent participation in political activities this eventful year.

Non-Partisan

It covers the affairs of both parties so that the citizen may be fully informed.

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CAMERON HERALD CLASSIFIED ADS GET QUICK RESULTS

Social Security Contact Representative Here May 8

The regular visit of the Social Security Representative to Cameron, Texas, will be Tuesday, May 8, 1956. You are invited to contact this representative at the Department of Public Welfare at 1:00 p.m.

All Well And Happy In 42 Leisure Circle Is Report

Mrs. Clayton Barton was hostess to the 42 Leisure Club Thursday, April 19, with a decorative

SALE!
on this really modern automatic

Universal gas range

MODEL 8035CP
SPECIAL \$290.00
Less trade-in \$61.00
Now Only \$229.00
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Use a crankcase-full of TROP-ARTIC Motor Oil for ten days or up to 1,000 miles. If you aren't completely satisfied that it lives up to all the claims, made for it, your Phillips 66 Dealer will replace it with any other available oil you prefer—at no expense to you.

Could anything be fairer? Change to TROP-ARTIC All-Weather Motor Oil at your Phillips 66 Dealer's.

Farmers are warned, however, that these insecticides should be used only in the dust form and that they should continue to consult the Vegetable Guide, 1-255, for information on the use of insecticides. Copies of the Guide are available from the offices of local county agents or from the Agricultural Information Office, College Station, Texas.

Mrs. Odessa Fischer and Mrs. W. R. Crosby visited in the home of their sister and daughter, Mrs. Charles McGhee in San Antonio, for three days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Paweiku and daughters Brenda and Linda of Clute, Texas, were guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. McCord and Flora Mae last week.

Be Weather-Wise! Change Today!

You'll benefit from easier starting... up to 45% less oil consumption and 40% less engine wear... longer gasoline mileage. And TROP-ARTIC keeps engines cleaner. Compared to old-fashioned motor oils it can even double engine life!

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

IT'S PERFORMANCE THAT COUNTS!

PHILLIPS 66 PRODUCTS are distributed in CAMERON and vicinity by

MACK'S OIL COMPANY

CAMERON, TEXAS

He restoreth your soul.



Attend Church Every Sunday

This Church Service is Made Possible Through
Courtesy of the Following Advertisers:

Grabein Chevrolet Company

GLASS The Florist
"Flowers For All Occasions"
Corsages, Decorations, Pot plants
Cameron - Rosebud

ST. MONICA CATHOLIC CHURCH
Masses at 6:00 8:00 10:00 a.m.
Rev. George Duda, pastor

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Rev. A. F. Russell, pastor.
Sunday: Bible Classes at 10:00.
R. W. Moseley, superintendent
Morning worship at 11 a. m.
Training Union at 6:30 p. m., Dick
Young, director, Evening worship
7:30 p. m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. John C. Solomon, pastor.
Sunday School at 9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship at 10:55. Evening
o'clock. Youth Vespers at 7 p. m.
Evening Service at 8:00 p. m. Wo-
men of the church meet on Mon-
day. Prayer service at 7:30 p. m.
on Wednesday.

CHURCH OF CHRIST
Cato Sheerer, preacher
Radio Program each Sunday
morning, over KMIL at 8:30 a. m.
Bible Classes at 10:00 a.m.
Worship Service at 10:50 a.m.
Young Peoples Class at 5:30 p.m.
Evening Worship at 7:00 p.m.
Ladies Bible Class Monday at 9:00
a.m.
Mid Week Service Wednesday at
7:00 p.m.
You are invited to attend.

TRINITY LUTHERAN
Dewyth Beltz, pastor
Worship Service at 8:30 a.m.
and Sunday School at 9:30 a.m.
each Sunday in the IOOF Hall
located directly behind the post
office. You are cordially invited
to attend.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
Rev. E. J. Davis, pastor
Sunday School at 9:45 a.m. Morn-
ing worship service at 11. Service
at 7:30. Family Night every fourth
Wednesday in the month.

ALL SAINTS EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Harland M. Irvin, Vicar
Morning prayer and worship 9:00
a.m.
Sunday School 10 a.m.
Women Auxiliary meet 2nd and
4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Vestry second Monday at 7:30
p. m.

BUCKHOLTS METHODIST CHURCH
Rev. Jack E. Berry, pastor
Services held on first and third
Sundays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.
followed by morning worship at
11 a.m. Evening worship service
at 8 p.m.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES
Kingdom Hall, West Side Square
Friday 7:30 p.m. Service Meeting
and Theocratic Ministry School.
Sunday 3:00 p.m. Watchtower Stu-
dy. Tuesday 7:30 p.m. Bible
Study.

Burkes-Howard Co. Ideal Hatchery and Poultry Farm

BATTLETOWN BAPTIST CHURCH
P. L. Caperton, Pastor
Sunday School at 10:00 a.m.;
ning service 7:30 and Training
Morning worship, 11:00 a.m., Eve-
ning 6:30. W.M.U. meets Mon-
days at 2:00 p.m. Wednesday Pray-
er Service 7:00 p.m.

MARLOW BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School at 10 a.m. Morn-
ing service at 11. Training Union
at 7. Evening service 7:45. Mid-
week prayer services at 7:30. W-
MU and Brotherhood meets sec-
ond and fourth Wednesday, fol-
lowing prayer service at the
church.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE
Rev. H. M. Bowley, pastor.
Sunday school at 9:45 a.m. Wor-
ship services 11 a.m. Evening ser-
vices at 7:45 p.m. Mid-week ser-
vices Tuesday and Thursday at
7:45 p.m.

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE
Billy M. Ford, Pastor
Sunday School at 9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship at 10:45
Young People at 6:30 p.m.
Evening Worship at 7:15 p.m.

ASSEMBLY OF GOD
Donald A. Henderson, pastor
Sunday School at 9:45 a.m.
Morning worship at 11 a.m. C. A.
service at 6 p.m. Evening worship
at 7 p.m. Wednesday night pray-
er service at 7 p.m.

ST. CYRIL & ST. METHODIUS (Marak)
Rev. Leonard Kazansky, pastor
Rosary at 8 a.m. Mass at 8:30,
followed by benediction. Con-
fessions heard before Mass.

MAYSFIELD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Rev. H. R. White, minister
Services on second and fourth
Sundays. Sunday School at 10.
Morning worship at 11. Evening
worship at 7:30.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH
Sunday school at 9:45 a.m. Ser-
vices at 11 a.m. Services each
first and third Sunday of the
month.

BUCKHOLTS FULL GOSPEL
Mrs. A. Z. Fuller
Sunday School 9:45; Morning
Worship 11:00. Evangelistic Ser-
vice 7:30 p.m. Wednesday night
service 7:30 p.m. Young People
Monday afternoon at 2 p.m.

MINERVA - CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Rev. Sid Thomas, pastor
Sunday School, 10 a. m.; Morn-
ing worship 11 a. m.; Training
Union 6:30 p. m.; Evening Wor-
ship, 7:30 p. m.; W. M. U. every
Monday afternoon at 2 p.m.

LIBERTY COMMUNITY CHURCH
Services first and third Sun-
days. Sunday School at 10. Morn-
ing worship at 11. Evening wor-
ship at 7:30.

E. L. Wied Hardware

Mack's Oil Company
At The Underpass
East 7th Phone 84

HOPE LUTHERAN CHURCH (Buckholts)
J. A. Pietsch, pastor
Sunday School 9 a.m.
Worship 10:15 a.m.
Holy Communion to be celebrat-
ed at both services.
Easter services at 10:30 a.m.
Sunday School at 9:15 a. m.

TRINITY LUTHERAN
"The Church of the Lutheran Hour"
Dewyth Beltz, pastor
Worship Service at 8:30 a.m.
and Sunday School at 9:30 a.m.
each Sunday in the Miami Theatre
You are cordially invited to at-
tend.

MAYSFIELD METHODIST
Charles Hall, Pastor
School at 10 a.m. Morning wor-
ship at 11 a.m. Evening worship
at 7:30 p.m. W.S.C. meets every
Monday at 2:30 p.m.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Dr. C. H. Morris, pastor.
Sunday School at 9:45 a. m.;
Youth Meeting 7 p. m.; Even-
ing service at 8 p. m.; During
August this church is alternating
evening services with the First
Presbyterian Church.

UNITED E & R CHURCH
Ben Arnold, Texas
Rev. Gerald Cobb
Sunday School at 9:30 a.m.
Services at 10:30 a.m.

BUCKHOLTS BAPTIST CHURCH
Rev. Claude Ellis, pastor
Sunday school at 10 a.m. Morn-
ing worship service at 11: Training
Union meets at 6:30 p. m. fol-
lowed by evening service at
7:30.
Wednesday prayer meeting at
6:45 p.m. W.M.S. meets every
Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LITTLE RIVER BAPTIST
Rev. J. W. West, pastor
Sunday School 10 a.m.; J. D.
Martin, Superintendent. Morning
worship 11:00 a.m. Rev. J. M.
West, Pastor. E. B. Yager, Choir
director, Evening worship 6:30.

HOYTE BAPTIST CHURCH AT RICE
Harrison McClarren, Pastor
Services every Sunday. Sunday
School at 10 a.m. Preaching ser-
vice at 11 a.m.

BEN ARNOLD BAPTIST CHURCH
Rev. Raymond Bailey
Sunday School begins at 10 a.m.
followed by morning worship at
11 a.m. BYPU is held at 7:30 p.m.
followed by the evening service at
8 p.m.

BURLINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH
Rev. Louis Newman, pastor
Sunday School at 10 a.m. Morn-
ing worship at 11. BTU at 7:45, fol-
lowed by evening worship. Prayer
meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Slides; Exhibits Of Mission Work At Sharp Church

The Outreach Committee of the Sharp Presbyterian Church, Sharp, Texas, announce today that Mr. and Mrs. William J. Ross of the Quealtenango Station of Guatemala will be Guest Speakers for the Evening Service May 6th at 7:30 P.M. The Young Missionaries will show slides and other exhibits and discuss their work. The public is invited.

Mr. Ross is administrator of the La Patria School at the Quealtenango Station and Mrs. Ross is also a teacher in the School and does some administrative work. La Patria is a co educational school of 550 students, 180 of whom are boarding students. The school gives both primary and secondary education and prepares young people for several careers.

Prior to his appointment by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. Mr. Ross earned both his B.A. and M.A. degrees from the New York University. He has also studied for his doctorate at the University of Texas and attended the University of Costa Rica. The Missionaries are now taking special work at the University of Texas while they are on furlough.

News From Sharp

MRS. FLORENCE SPIEGEL

Miss Alice Marie Hudel of San Antonio is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Eaken. Other recent visitors from San Antonio were Mrs. Eloise Eaken, Mrs. Ella Marie Eaken, John Wagner, and Jimmy Elgiburg. Lawless Wolfe and his friend, Jerry Haisler, were here from Temple Thursday and Friday to visit Mr. Wolfe's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Lange, and brother, Siegfried Wolfe.

John Sipple, who is ill in his home, is reported to be improv-
ing.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Low of Houston, recently visited Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Dunham.

Recent guests in the home of Mrs. E. J. Rinn and family were Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Romines of Houston.

Miss Helen Terry of Corpus Christi recently visited her uncle and aunt Mr. and Mrs. Paul Graves.

Mrs. W. D. West is visiting her daughter, Mrs. O. B. Watson in No. 1. She will also visit her sons and their families, the Prestons Wests at Santa Anna and the Clifton Wests at Coleman.

John Dewey Pope of Austin recently visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Pope.

Milam 4-H Team Places Second In Poultry Judging

The Milam County 4-H Poultry Judging Team, composed of Jeannette Richter, Herman Mueck, Joe Lee Humplik and Charles Hol-
red, placed second and received red ribbons in the District 8 Elimination Contest held at Tarleton College, April 14. Howard Gonten placed second, and received a knife, in the Tractor Maintenance Contest.

The first place winner in each of these contests will represent the District in the State Contest at College Station during the 4-H Club Round-Up in June.

Another Poultry Judging Team, too young to compete in the Contest, went along for the experience. They were Jeannette Fuchs, Carroll Wayne Glaser, Stella Inge and Genevieve Kostrum. This group was allowed to judge, and were scored, though they were not in competition.

Arthur Inge, Jr. took the test in Tractor Maintenance as practice to enter the contest when he is old enough.

These 4-H members were taken to the contest so they would be practicing under contest conditions and it would help them know what to expect when they are old enough to enter the contest.

Alton Fuchs, of the Ideal Hatchery and Poultry Farm, worked tirelessly with both Poultry Judging teams in preparation for the contest.

Adult leaders, Mrs. Arthur Inge, Willie Glaser, Carl Gonten, The County Agent, J. D. Moore and Asst. County Agent, Lester Byrd, accompanied the 4-H group to Stephenville.

GO TO CHURCH ON SUNDAY

Leonard Sr. will move here from Burlington later in the year after repairs are complete on the home.

News From Yarrellton

MRS. LENA RUSSELL

Mary Frances Lesikar attended the F. H. A. State convention in Fort Worth April 20-21 represent-
ing the Jr. Chapter from Yoe High as voting delegate.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Klapka and daughter Pamblee; Mrs. Carrie Klapka and son Leroy Klapka of Corpus Christi spent last week end in the L. W. Klapka home and on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burnett of Cameron joined the group.

Mrs. John Foster had as guests Tuesday her niece and family and some friends from Houston.

Mrs. K. D. Griffin and Mrs. Charles Russell were hostesses Thursday afternoon in the Russell home, ladies present were Mes-
dams Frank Barrett, Jesse Gibbs, Susie Mathews, J. Hejl, John Lott, Leona Griswold, Bar-
bee Barrett, Henry Abel, Bob Varner, D. Scott, Loraine Dogold and Mrs. Lela Brisby of Waco.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Barker were Sunday afternoon guests in the home of Miss Katie Nesbitt at Salem.

Mrs. Frank Barrett and Mrs. Helen Horelica were Victoria Tex-
as visitors recently.

Mrs. Arthur Reisinger and daughter, June of Fort Worth and Mrs. Delores Reisinger of Lock-
hart visited Mrs. Jennie Barrett Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ford spent the weekend with her brother J. C. Crosby and family in San Antonio.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Little, Mrs. Alice Mitchelland, Mrs. Mary Chapman were Friday afternoon guests in the home of Mrs. Leona Griqold.

Mrs. John McDonald and Miss Myrtle Evans are home for the summer after spending the winter months with relatives.

Mrs. Susie Mathews was called to Freeport Saturday to be with her sister Mrs. Flake Brooks who is in the hospital.

Mrs. Jennie Barrett returned home Wednesday after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Ed Barrett and other relatives at Orange, Texas.

A lovely nine patch quilt was the result of a Quilting Party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Dodson near Maysfield on Thursday, May 26 with 25 guests present. The hostess received many useful gifts. At noon the hostess served iced tea, coffee and cakes and pies.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Miller of Austin and Mr. and Mrs. Dicky Scott of Cameron and Art Sullivan of Pensacola, Florida were Sunday church visitors as was Mrs. Walter Burnett of Cameron.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Dicky Scott visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Varner Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie McElwrath of Rosebud were Sunday afternoon guests in the Charles Russell home.

Brother and Mrs. W. M. Veal were Sunday guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lois Solomon and family.

Friends and neighbors of the J. M. Fuller Family were grieved at er Saturday night and a large group attended the funeral Mon-
day Brother Art Sullivan (former pastor of Yarrellton Church)

Slow Down And Live Program Launched

J. O. Musick, General Manager of the Texas Safety Association and State Coordinator for the nation-wide "Slow Down and Live" program, has announced that Tex-
as will participate again this year in the special summertime safe driving project.

"Slow Down and Live" is an official nation-wide traffic safety campaign conducted from Memorial Day through Labor Day when vacation and holiday travel place the greatest load on the nation's streets and highways.

The TSA official coordinates the

campaign in Texas with the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Public Safety and the chiefs of police within the State; as well as with fleet operators.

CARD OF THANKS

It is with deep gratitude that we recall the many kind people who helped or offered assistance; for the cards and beautiful floral arrangements. And for the many kind thoughts expressed during our recent bereavement. May God bless each and every one of you.

Caywood and Clark Families

GO TO CHURCH ON SUNDAY

more and more folks are
drinking milk today...
to keep trim & healthy

Mommie drinks more milk now-a-days to keep her figure neat and trim.

Daddy drinks more milk now-a-days to reduce his bulging waistline.

Sister and Brother drink more milk than ever before... to assure alert minds and healthy bodies.

Yes, everyone drinks more milk these days... more Superior Dairies' milk, that is. Central Texans prefer Superior Dairies' milk because it's so wholesome, so nourishing, so taste-satisfying... and because the quality of Superior Dairies' milk is rigidly safeguarded in our own laboratories. From dairy farm to your table... IT TASTES BETTER. It's the FINEST QUALITY milk you can buy... bar none.

4 glasses a day
keep you happy
and gay...



Smashing Savings \$1 DAY'S VALUES

One Group Men's Nylon Mesh Shoes

HALF PRICE

17.95 now 8.98
12.95 now 6.48

MENS SPORT SHIRTS

Skip Dent — White and Solid Colors

— \$1.00 —

Mens Fancy Cotton Sport Sox

Values to 1.00

Now 2 for ... \$1.00

GARZA SHEETS

81 x 99 \$1.89

81 x 108 \$1.99

BATH TOWELS

24 x 46 Reg. \$1.25

Special .. 89c

COTTON PRINT

80 x 80 fancies and plain colors

Regular 49c yd.

3 yds for .. \$1.00

REMNA NTS

Reduced 66 2-3 percent

LADIES BLOUSES

Special Dollar Day Item
With Sleeves and Sleeveless

— \$1.00 —

LADIES SKIRTS

— New Selections —
Regular \$4.95

— \$3.95 —

LADIES HATS

One Group — Spring Hats
Values to \$14.95

— \$1.00 —

DENIM

Plain and Fancy Patterns

89c yd now 69c

79c yd. now 59c

McINTOSH'S

CLASSIFIED

CLASSIFIED RATES
1 Day—3c per word
2 Days—2½c per word
3 Days—2c per word
4th day—FREE
(15 Word Minimum)
Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any persons, firm or corporation will be corrected gladly when such occurs in the columns of this newspaper and are brought to the attention of the management.
The publishers are not responsible for copy omissions, typographical errors or any unintentional errors that may occur other than to make proper corrections after being brought to attention. Advertising is accepted on this basis only.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS
MILAM COUNTY
This newspaper is authorized to announce the following candidates for the nomination for the respective offices as listed, subject to action to the Democratic Primary, July 24, 1956.
For Representative 56th District: Milam and Robertson Counties: (re-election)
HERMAN YEZAK
W. C. (Bill) BLACK
For District Judge
O. D. GRAHAM
(re-election)
For County Attorney
BOB NELSON
(re-election)
JACK PRESCOTT
For Congressman 11th Texas District
W. R. (BOB) POAGE
(re-election)
For Sheriff
CARL C. BLACK
(re-election)
For Tax Assessor Collector
VALTER WHITE
(Re-election)
For Commissioner Precinct I
re-election
C. S. RANEY
For Constable Precinct I
JOE RICHTER
For Constable
Precinct 6
JOHN ZAJICEK

FOR SALE
FOR SALE: 24 inch pedestal fan. Neon Cafe sign and twenty gallon hot water heater. Inquire at 906-C North Fannin. 5-1tc

If you want to rent a house - see Hubert Shuffield. 1408 N. Travis. 2-4tp.

FOR RENT: Furnished apartments, close in. See August Horstmann. 34-tfc.

FOR RENT: Small furnished garage apartment. Phone 593, Mrs. Conn Miller. 49-tf.

FOR RENT: One 5 room house, three smaller houses. Gas. water and lights. Phone 1427. 51-tf.

WANTED
WANTED: Dead or useless animals removed free of charge. Call your Friendly Used Cow Dealer collect. Rosebud, Texas, JU-3713. Mose Hill. 2-4tc

HELP WANTED
ATTRACTIVE OPENING for young man or woman who has had chemistry in high school. For training in laboratory and X-ray.

HELP WANTED: City Secretary. City of Cameron, having recently adopted home rule charter, will accept applications for the position of City Secretary. Applicant will be chosen on the basis of his administrative ability, knowledge of bookkeeping, City Taxes and municipal purchases. Salary commensurate on ability. Applications must be in writing and mailed to Mayor Robert Weems, City of Cameron, Texas, by 5 O'clock P. M. May 21, 1956. 5-1tc

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE: Two bedroom home in Woodson Addition Phone 1471. W. R. Miller. 5-1tc.

FOR SALE: Three lots in Burns Addition. For information, phone 585. 46-tf.

FOR SALE: Two new G. I. Homes on north Harding and North Houston, also ten locations near Yoe Contact Roy Barmore. Phone 662 52-tfc.

FOR SALE: Two-bedroom house at 503 East 7th Street. Shown by appointment. Write Mrs. Helen Green Denning. 540 Riverview Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 5-8tc.

FOR SALE: Two lots on North Jackson Street between 15th and 16th Streets. Inquire Dr. Shapiro. Phone 724. 52-tf.

FOR SALE: 4½ Acres land east of Oak Hill cemetery. Known as Cameron Ball Park. See A. N. Green, Phone 388, Cameron, Tex. 2-tf.

FOR SALE: The C. N. Green Home at 408 North Travis Street Half acre grounds. Shown by appointment. Write Mrs. Helen Green Denning. Executrix of the Estate of Mrs. C. N. Green, 540 Riverview Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 5-8tc.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN ROCKDALE
• 54 acres, good 4 room home, good well, 7 miles of plant, at \$3,800.00.
• 88 acres, good tank, new cross fence, all open, real pasture or farm. Owner will finance \$56.00 an acre.
• 7 room home, large corner lot, city Rockdale. \$2,500.00.
• New 4 room home, ½ acre, good well, butane tank, good garden. 1 mile of Rockdale \$3,000.00.
• New 2 bedroom near school \$7,500.00.
• 3 bed room, buy GI equity and take up note of 55.00 month at 4½ percent interest.
• I have several other farms and homes not mentioned above.
JIM CURREY, Prewitt Drug Bldg. Ph HI 6-332 5-2tc.

SERVICE
We do all kinds of Upholstery Work on Cars, Furniture! For FREE Estimate, see or call Joe's Upholstery Shop. Rosebud-Temple. Highway, Phone JU3-2113. 2-4tp

YOUR HEADQUARTERS FOR
Pipe, Water well casing, Aluminum Windows, Plumbing fixtures, corrugated Iron Roofing, V-Crimp Iron Roofing and Barbed wire and fencing See us and save Woodson Lumber Company. 41-tfc.

WRECKER SERVICE
Day and Night
HEFLEY-STEDMAN MOTOR CO.
Day Call 875 and 876
Night Call—394 Clifford Marburger
780—J—1 Harry Davis
4-tf

RADIO AND TV SERVICE
Telephone 294
DENNIS KUBECKA
503 West Main Street 28-tf

TERMITE CONTROL: Guaranteed. Frank Burkeen, 710 N. Polk Phone 1251. 3-5tc.

MOVING?
Call us for FREE ESTIMATE on our famous "Wife-Approved" Service! Agents, North American Van Lines.
JOE ANDERSON
Phone 636

NOTICE
CITATION BY PUBLICATION
THE STATE OF TEXAS
TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE OF Barbara Elaine Thweatt, Minor.
No. 3109, County Court Milam County, Texas. Mrs. Mary McCarty Stanitzky Guardian thereof, filed in the County Court of Milam County, Texas, on the 20th day of April A. D. 1956, her Final Account of the condition of the Estate of said Barbara Elaine Thweatt together with an Application to be discharged from said Guardian ship.
Said Final Account and Application will be heard and acted on by said Court on the first Monday next after the expiration of ten days from date of Posting or Publishing this citation, the same being the 14th day of May, 1956, at the Courthouse thereof in Cameron, Texas, at which time and place all persons interested in the Account for Final Settlement of said Estate are required to appear by filing a written answer and contest said account and application should they choose to do so.
The officer executing this writ shall promptly serve the same according to requirements of law, and the mandates hereof, and make due return as the law directs.
GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND THE SEAL OF SAID COURT at office in Cameron, Texas, this 26th day of April, A. D. 1956.
Homer Nabours, Clerk of the County Court, Milam County, Texas. By Leo J. O'Neill, Deputy.

CONTRACTORS' NOTICE OF TEXAS HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION
Sealed proposals for constructing 65-150 miles of Asphaltic Conc. Pvt. Fr. Navasota River to N. Zulch: Fr. North Zulch to Madisonville: Fr. Madisonville to Houston C. L. Fr. Underpass to East of Buckholts: Fr. East of Buckholts to Cameron: Fr. Navasota River to 5.0 mi. West of Jewett: Fr. 5.0 mi. West of Jewett to Buffalo: Fr. S. F. R. R. to Judson St. in Navasota: Fr. SH 6 at Navasota near Stoneham to US 190, 79, SH 21, 90 & C 117-3-12, C 117-4-9, C 117-5-3, C 185-2-10, on Highway No. 105, C 205-4-10, C 315-4-15 C 338-1-4 in Madison, Milam, Leon, Grimes, County, will be received at the High-

Biggest Trade-In Allowance In Town

Firestone MAY TIRE SALE

Buy One Firestone DeLuxe Champion Tire at regular \$26¹⁵ No-Trade-In Price and get 2nd tire for

12⁷⁵

Size 6.70-15 Black Plus tax and your two recappable tires

Not Second Line, Not Third Line but Brand New First Quality Tires same as used by car manufacturers on new 1956 cars.

Black Sidewall				
Tubed Type			Tubeless	
Size	1st Tire	2nd Tire	Both Tires*	
6.40-15	\$24.90	\$12.50	\$37.40	6.40-15 \$27.85 \$13.95 \$41.80
6.70-15	26.15	12.75	38.90	6.70-15 29.50 14.40 43.90
7.10-15	28.95	14.55	43.50	7.10-15 32.35 16.15 48.50
7.60-15	31.65	15.85	47.50	7.60-15 35.45 17.75 53.20
8.00-15	34.80	17.40	52.20	8.00-15 39.45 19.75 59.20
8.20-15	36.25	18.15	54.40	8.20-15 40.90 20.50 61.40

White Sidewall				
Tubed Type			Tubeless	
Size	1st Tire	2nd Tire	Both Tires*	
6.40-15	\$30.50	\$15.30	\$45.80	6.40-15 \$34.10 \$17.10 \$51.20
6.70-15	32.05	15.85	47.90	6.70-15 36.15 17.75 53.90
7.10-15	35.45	17.75	53.20	7.10-15 39.65 19.85 59.50
7.60-15	38.75	19.35	58.10	7.60-15 43.45 21.75 65.20
8.00-15	42.65	21.25	63.90	8.00-15 48.35 24.15 72.50
8.20-15	44.40	22.20	66.60	8.20-15 50.10 25.10 75.20

*Plus tax and your two recappable tires

The time is NOW!

KILL THRIPS, FLEAHOPPERS

with **dieldrin**

Fast action in early season against thrips, fleahoppers, and other early-season pests can mean bigger cotton yields and an early harvest... less danger of frost damage. That's why thousands of growers use dieldrin in early season. Stay with dieldrin all season long. It gets the other major cotton pests too, such as boll weevils, rapid and tarnished plant bugs, cutworms, and many others.

Long lasting. A single application of powerful dieldrin will knock out boll weevils for many days after application. Even hot, dry areas cannot discourage dieldrin's long-lasting effectiveness.

Easy to use. Dieldrin can be applied as a spray or dust. Either way, you can be sure of effective, high kill.

Get your cotton off to a good healthy start this season. Treat early for thrips, fleahoppers, and other early-season pests. Use dieldrin! Dieldrin is available under well-known brand names from your insecticide dealer. See him today!

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION
119 South Calbarne Avenue, New Orleans 12, Louisiana

THRIPS FLEAHOPPER

TREMENDOUS SAVINGS ALL ALONG THE LINE

Here's our offer on Super Champions

Now you can enjoy tremendous savings on all types of Super Champion Tires too—blackwalls or whitewalls in tubeless or tube type. These are the tires with all the extras—extra blow-out and puncture safety... extra skid protection... extra mileage—AND an extra special price if you buy now!

BLACK SIDEWALL			WHITE SIDEWALL		
SIZE	Reg. No Trade-In Price	Sale Price Each*	SIZE	Reg. No Trade-In Price	Sale Price Each*
Tubed Type			Tubed Type		
6.40-15	\$18.70	\$14.90	6.70-15	\$24.00	\$19.40
6.70-15	19.60	15.65	7.10-15	26.60	21.60
7.10-15	21.70	17.45	7.60-15	29.10	23.75
7.60-15	23.75	19.20	8.00-15	31.50	25.75
8.00-15	25.75	21.00	8.20-15	33.50	27.75
8.20-15	27.75	22.80			
Tubeless			Tubeless		
6.70-15	22.15	17.95	7.10-15	27.15	21.95
7.10-15	24.25	19.60	7.60-15	29.70	24.25
7.60-15	26.60	21.60	8.00-15	32.60	26.70

*Plus tax and your recappable tire

Firestone TRANSPORT B-112 TRUCK TIRE

Full Line Of Garden Supplies Competitively Priced.

SIZE 6.00-16 **19⁹⁵** Plus tax and your recappable tire

EVEN LOWER PRICES ON CHAMPIONS

SIZE 6.00-16 **12⁴⁵** Plus tax and your recappable tire

SIZE 6.70-15 **13⁹⁵** Plus tax and your recappable tire

CHECK TIRES...CHECK ACCIDENTS

HORSTMANN BROTHERS

TERMS AVAILABLE

CONTRACTORS' NOTICE OF TEXAS HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Sealed proposals for constructing 147.037 miles of Seal Coat from Huntsville to Riverside: Fr. 3.5 miles E. of Milano to Robertson C.L.: Fr. Falls C. L. to US 77: Fr. Roans Prairie to Walker C. L. (Sec): Fr. 8.0 mi. west of Trinity R. to Trinity R.: Fr. Stoneham to Montgomery C. L.: Fr. SH 36 to 4.796 mi. east: Fr. Nesbitt to Owensville: Fr. Iola to Singleton: Fr. Flynn to Norman: Fr. FM 158 to Keith: Fr. 10.0 mi. south of FM 158 to FM 158: Fr. Rita to SH 21 at Cooks Point: Fr. Rockdale to 4.9 mi. south: Fr. Woodrow Lake to SH 21: Fr. SH 36 to FM 46 at Owensville: Fr. FM 153 to Reliance Church: Fr. Somerville to 5.0 mi. east: Fr. SH 150 in New Waverly to 4.4 mi. east: Fr. Gus to SH 21 at Hogg: Fr. 3.4 mi southwest of Bryan to Bryan: Fr. 6.0 mi. southwest of SH 45 to Montgomery C. L.: on Hwys. US 79, SH 45, 7, 105, FM 1963, 390, 46, 39, 244, 1362, 908, 2000, 979, 1179, 1361, 1375, 1574, 1688 & 1791, covered by C 109-9-11, C 204-8-18, C 209-8-1, C 212-1-8, C 335-1-11, C 338-1-13, C 338-9-3, C 540-1-6, C 639-1-5, C 643-1-12, C 643-4-4, C 643-5-7, C 833-11-4, C 858-2-2, C 1129-2-2, C 1210-1-2, C 1316-1-4, C 1399-1-4, C 1402-1-3, C 1507-2-3, C 1560-2-3, C 1706-1-3, in Walker, Milam, Grimes Leon, Washington, Robertson, Burleson, & Brazos Counties, will be received at the Highway Department, Austin, until 9:00 A.M. May 16, 1956 and then publicly opened and read.

This is a "Public Works" project, as defined in House Bill No. 54 of the 43rd Legislature of the State of Texas and House Bill No. 115 of the 44th Legislature of the State of Texas, and as such is subject to the provisions of said House Bills. No provisions herein are intended to be in conflict with the provisions of said Acts.

In accordance with the provisions of said House Bills, the State Highway Commission has ascertained and set forth in the proposal the wage rates, for each craft or type of workman or mechanic needed to execute the work on above named project, now prevailing in the locality in which the work is to be performed, and the Contractor shall pay not less than these wage rates as shown in the proposal for each craft or type of laborer, workman or mechanic employed on this project.

Legal holiday work shall be paid for at the regular governing rates. Plans and specifications available at the office of O. L. Crain, Assistant District Engineer Bryan, Texas, and Texas Highway Department, Austin. Usual rights reserved.

NEWS FROM BUCKHOLTS

Mrs. J. W. Meyer Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Zedlitz had as weekend guests, their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Kuhn and children from Fort Worth.

Mrs. J. R. Slovacek spent Saturday night in Bartlett as a guest in the home of her son and family Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Slovacek. Mr. and Mrs. Ed Posival have returned from a visit the past week at Fort Worth where they were guests of their son and daughter in law, Mr. and Mrs.

TEXAS HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received in the office of John E. Blair, District Engineer, Texas Highway Department, P. O. Box 511, Bryan, Texas, for construction of concrete foundations, floors, partitions, painting, plumbing, heating and electrical work for three (3) steel warehouse and storage buildings to be erected at Cameron, Milam County, Texas. (The complete steel structures including exterior doors and windows will be under separate contract.) Proposals will be received until 10 o'clock A.M. May 16, 1956, and then publicly opened and read. Plans and specifications may be seen for examination, and information may be obtained in the above office.

Proposals, Plans and Specifications will be furnished to any Contractor desiring to submit a bid. A Certified or Cashier's Check on a State or National Bank of the State of Texas for Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) made payable without recourse to the order of the State Highway Commission of the State of Texas must accompany each proposal as a guaranty that the bidder, if successful, will enter into contract and make bond in accordance with requirements of the Specifications. The right is reserved by the State Highway Commission to reject any and all proposals or to waive all technicalities.

All bids to be considered must be for general work as shown including all Plumbing, Electrical, and other features necessary to make a complete job as called for in the Plans and Specifications. The Contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety bond for the total amount of the contract.

The Notice to Contractors, Bidding Blanks, General Architectural and Mechanical Specifications are bound in one folder. The bid should be executed in this folder and the entire folder undisturbed submitted as a bid. The Proposal shall be enclosed, sealed and submitted in the envelope furnished by the Highway Department with the proposal. The sealed bid may be delivered to the District Engineer, Bryan, Texas, before the time specified for opening. Bids mailed must be enclosed in the above-mentioned envelope and mailed in another envelope plainly marked to indicate its contents. No bid can be considered unless delivered before the time specified for opening.

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CAMERON'S LEADING NEWSPAPER SINCE 1889

Johnny Posival.

Elbert Svetlik accompanied by her mother, Mrs. John Svetlik were business visitors in Temple Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Chudej had as weekend guests their daughter's family Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Dudik and children Jimmy Jr. and Veronica of Cameron.

Members of Buckholts Czech-Moravian Brethren church who attended Caldwell's new church

dedication services at Caldwell Sunday included Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Slovacek, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Posival, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Posival and Mrs. Millie Krall.

John R. Meyer of Bryan spent Saturday night at home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Meyer.

Weekend guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lewis was their son, John Douglas Lewis and Miss Benge of Houston.

Weekend guests in the W. D. Porter home included her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Sparkman of Granbury and her brother's family, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sparkman and sons, Terry and Lonnie of Gustine and the Porter's son Kenneth who is a student at Baylor University.

Rev. Fox of Milano preached at Buckholts Baptist church Sunday at 11 a.m. worship service in the absence of their regular pastor.

Milk Company Has "Operation Wais!" Free Diet Folders

"Operation Waistline" is a weight reduction plan based on practical, economical menus, and features Pure Milk Company's Vitamin Fortified low fat milk, which provides necessary elements for good nutrition and energy while keeping calorie intake low.

As a special service to dieters in this area, Pure Milk Company is offering free, informative folders containing tested, common sense menus for a full week, as well as weight charts and other valuable information on calories and nutrition. The diets of "Operation Waistline" have been planned in keeping with the recommendations of the National Research Council, they furnish all nutrients for good health, are economical, popular "everyday" foods, easily bought in stores everywhere. These free folders are available to everyone, simply send your name and address to "Operation Waistline", Pure Milk Company, P.O. Box 1097, Waco, Texas.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1956

TRADE IN CAMERON



Look at these values!

Coffee	
1-Lb. Pkg. Airway	79¢
Coffee	
1-Lb. Pkg. Nob Hill	85¢
Coffee	
1-Lb. Can. Edwards	89¢
Instant Coffee	
7-Oz. Jar. Edwards	47¢
Mushrooms	
4-Oz. Can. Royal Treat, Pieces and Stems	31¢
Preserves	
12-Oz. Jar. Empress Strawberry	29¢
Jelly	
12-Oz. Jar. Empress Strawberry	29¢
Syrup	
12-Oz. Bot. Sleepy Hollow	28¢
Applesauce	
303 Cans. Lakemead 2 for	27¢
Peaches	
2-1/2 Cans. Highway Halves or Sliced	3 for 79¢
Pork & Beans	
300 Cans. Taste Tell 2 for	17¢
Tuna Fish	
No. 1/2 Can. Silver Sail Fancy White Meat	29¢
Shortening	
3-Lb. Can. Snowdrift	79¢
Ice Cream	
1/2 Gal. Ctn. Snow Star, Ass't. Flavors	69¢
Tomatoes	
303 Can. Kunsen Fancy	21¢

Shop SAFEWAY

Feature values this week! Foods for enjoying

GOOD EATING-Italian Style!

Borrow the flavor secrets of the Italian chefs to add new interest to your everyday meals! Familiar foods, fixed with exciting new flavor accents, take on the romantic character of Sunny Italy... give your menus a wonderful "lift." These delightful dishes are so simple to prepare... and, because of our low prices, they're THRIFTY, too! Surprise the family tonight with these new taste pleasures... Good Eating, Italian Style!

VEAL CUTLETS	Calf	Lb.	79¢
ROUND STEAK	Top Boneless Beef U.S. Choice Grade	Lb.	73¢
GROUND BEEF	Economy Beef, U.S. Choice	Lb.	25¢

Outstanding Grocery Values This Weekend!

Steak	Calf Round or Swiss	Lb.	79¢
Steak	Round, Bottom Boneless Beef, U.S. Choice	Lb.	69¢
Bacon	Rondeau Ranch Style, Thick Sliced	2-Lb. Pkg.	79¢
Bacon	Capitol Sliced	1-Lb. Cello	35¢
SPAGHETTI	Gooch Italian	16-Oz. Pkg.	24¢
SHORTENING	Royal Safin	3-Lb. Can	79¢
CHEESE	Kraft Grated Parmesan	3-Oz. Can	34¢
Cheese	Cottage, Blossom Time 16-Oz. Ctn. Reg. or Farm Style	25¢	
Beverages	Cragmont, Ass't. Flavors Plus Dep.	2 32-Oz. Bots.	25¢
Bisquick		40-Oz. Box	49¢
Crackers	Tee Timer	1-Lb. Box	31¢
Homo Milk	Jucorne	1/2 Gal. Ctn.	44¢
Biscuits	Skyline 12-Cr. Brown 'n Serve Buttermilk	2-Oz. Pkg.	20¢
French Bread	Els	1-Lb. Loaf	19¢
White Bread	Skyline, Reg. Sliced	24-Oz. Loaf	24¢

Spark Your Menu With Fresh Produce!

LETTUCE	Crisp Heads	2 Lbs.	25¢
TOMATOES	Star	14-Oz. Ctn.	19¢
CORN	Tender	6 Ears	39¢
Cabbage	All Size Heads	Lb.	5¢
Apples	Small Delicious, 125's and 138's	Lb.	18¢
Potatoes	New	Lb.	10¢
Onions	Green	Bunch	5¢
Pepper	Bell	Lb.	33¢
Celery	Parrot	Lb.	10¢

These prices in effect May 3-4-5 in

CAMERON, TEXAS



...and, of course, PIZZA!

During the past few years, "pizza" has become a household word. You've probably enjoyed pizza yourself in Italian restaurants... and wondered if you could make this delicacy at home. Well... you can! There's a free recipe at Safeway this week that tells you how!

Cheddar Cheese	Mild Wisconsin	Lb.	55¢
Tomato Sauce	Del Monte	2 8-Oz. Cans	19¢
Olives	Hallum Stuffed Manz	3-Oz. Jar	34¢
Flour	Kitchen Craft	5-Lb. Bag	49¢
Garlic	Powder, Crown Colony	1/2 Oz. Bot.	14¢
Tomato Paste	Destine	2 4-Oz. Cans	23¢

Shop SAFEWAY

AT CHILI'S

1st MONDAY

Table Children Sandals

Fancy Hosiery "Personality"

1.00

1.00

LEWIS-CHILI SHOE STORE

John C. Roberts Shoes! For Particular Men

HANDS TIED?
BECAUSE YOU LACK A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA
You can get one at HOME in your spare time. If you are 16 or over and have left school, write for interesting free booklet; tells you how!

AMERICAN SCHOOL
3429 Brook Circle, Waco, Texas
Send me your FREE 56 page High School booklet N-25

Name _____ Age _____
Address _____ Apt. _____
City _____ State _____

April In Paris Is Theme Of Yoe FHA Style Show

April in Cameron seemed like "April in Paris" Tuesday night, April 17, at the Yoe High Auditorium as a teenager's dream unfolded an idea for the Future Homemakers of America in a style show.

Ann Graham, who, at the beginning of the program, seemed to have a problem about getting an idea for the style show, dreamed of a sensational Paris Garden Cafe. The cafe featured saucy French waitresses, Barbara Mondrik and Peggy Burke, who exhibited their tap dancing talents. Marye Horstmann and Anita Trdy who were seated at a table enjoying the scenes, doubled as narrators for the FHA styles.

Girls who take Homemaking and other FHA's modeled stunning fashions made by themselves. At the end Ann was awoken by

Myrna Gail Jackson and she revealed her dream.

During the intermission a satirical skit was given on this spring's hats by Rita Moraw. The hats were made to represent the "Real McCoy" by using bowls, baskets, bread boards and platters adorned with flowers and net.

The commercial section of the show was announced by Myrna and Ann Graham. The girls modeled current arrivals in Cameron stores. The cooperating firms and the public who attended the show won the thanks of the FHA Club.

Gas Dried Clothes Save Time; Money

The method the economy-minded housewife uses to dry her family's clothes can save up to \$55 a year on clothing for an individual household member, according to Julia Hunter, home economics director for Lone Star Gas Company.

"We are living in an era in which a machine can do a better job than nature as far as clothes-drying is concerned," Miss Hunter said. As an example of economy Miss Hunter pointed out that a recent sample testing showed that a nine-year old girl could be clothed for an average of \$71.55 when an automatic gas dryer is used. Clothing costs otherwise averaged \$125.55.

"The average homemaker walks 50 miles carrying 2 1/2 tons of clothes to the clothes line each year," Miss Hunter said. The time consumed by that labor equals 25 eight-hour work days or four six-day work weeks."

Other advantages of a clothes-dryer pointed out by Miss Hunter include elimination of fading as a result of sun-dried clothes, elimination of worry about birds, insects animals or playing children near a clothes line, no worry about the cold or rainy weather and elimination of clothes sprinkling.

The ironing chores of a homemaker are reduced with a dryer because many pieces of clothing may be taken directly from the dryer and worn. Miss Hunter commented. She cited corduroys, denims and discolored cotton materials as examples.

She also said the homemaker can use a dryer to take wrinkles out of clothes, fluff and dry feather pillows, freshen curtains and draperies, or remove moth ball odors from clothing.

The average load of clothes

may be dried in a gas dryer for seven-tenths of a cent, Miss Hunter said.

Atomic Science Enters Fight Against Insects

The war on insects has come into the atomic age. An agriculture department official reports that atomic science is being used to counteract the ability insects have to develop resistance to poisonous insecticides.

Radioactive tracers reveal how some insects are able to consume poisons and change them into relatively harmless chemicals inside their bodies. Entomologists say this will enable them to understand insects' biochemical defenses and find new, effective poisons to use against species that have become resistant to present insecticides.

Radiation has already been put to effective use in many areas, and has been used to make certain insects commit race suicide. Dr. H. L. Haller of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service, says the paths of insects, even those beneath the soil or under the bark of trees, can be followed with geiger counters. Radioactive tracers help reveal the migratory and overwintering habits of insects and aid in making accurate population counts, essential in planning control measures.

This type of "tracing" also makes possible more efficient methods of applying insecticides and modes of penetration can be studied. Insecticides can be traced as they are absorbed by plant materials, transuded into the tissues, and later transmitted to insects.

On the island of Curacao, in the Caribbean Sea, many thousands of laboratory raised male screeworm flies, made sterile by exposure to gamma rays from radioactive cobalt, were released to mate with the wild population. Since the females only mate once, they were soon laying only non-fertile eggs. In short time the entire screeworm population of the island had disappeared.

CAMERON HERALD
CLASSIFIED GET QUICK
RESULTS

Farm Home Office Has Half Million In Loans Out

The Cameron FHA office made a total of \$116,865.00 loaned during 1955 and collected \$132,558.23 during the year? Since July 1, 1955, to date total loans made is \$157-150.00. We have outstanding loans in Milam and Burleson Counties of almost half a million dollars. We are sure you will agree that this in itself is a great contribution to the farm welfare of these two counties. We believe that the technical assistance and guidance we furnish with these loans is an even greater contribution when properly used by the families concerned.

Research Finds "The Krick Is Dry"

The drought is digging in on Tex. Research Foundation's 850-acre station at Renner in Collin County. "During the twenty-seven months since January 1, 1954, Renner has received less rainfall than the area has received in many single years in the past," Dr. J. H. Davis, Foundation agronomist in the Field Crops Department, has announced. "The planting and growing season between October 1, 1955, and April 20, 1956, has been the driest in history, with only 5.32 inches recorded by the station's rain gauges. And most of that was received in two rains: 1.86 inches on November 30 and December 1, and 2.68 inches in February." The total for the period during the past forty-two yrs. Total rainfall for the 1954-55 planting and growing season was 10.97 inches. Although rainfall during the calendar year of 1955 was the shortest on record, distribution was perfect through the April-July growing season. Dr. Davis continued. "This perfect distribution accounted for the good corn and other row crops in 1955." Total 1955 rainfall at Renner up until October 1 was 22.44 inches. "Thus we had ample moisture in the soil for fall planting. But to all practical purposes that moisture is gone now. We have a dry spring and no subsoil moisture to see us through. Under the condition the present outlook for crops this year is poor," he concluded. "The Krick is dry."

LITTLE RIVER PHILOSOPHER FAILS TO SEE CONNECTION BETWEEN PRICE SUPPORTS AND LOSS OF INCENTIVE

Editor's note: The Little River Philosopher on his Johnson Grass farm on Little River discusses incentive this week, a subject he's not in very close contact with. Dear editor:

So this is HOMEMAKING

Ever since we acquired a couple of shares of stock, our apartment has had all the homey charm of a brokerage office. The living room is piled high with financial weeklies and old annual reports. Every night Bill curls up with the business page of the paper—snorting like a bull and growling like a bear. The only way I can get through to him is to talk his new language.

"Darling," I began my latest campaign. "I've been thinking of making an investment."

"In what?" Bill asked, cautiously lowering the business page. "In a new RCA Whirlpool freezer," I tossed off. Before the paper could replace the face, I launched into my very good reasons for wanting it—convenience, economy, menu variety, etc.

"It doesn't sound like a bad investment at that," he finally commented. "But I didn't know Whirlpool-Seeger Corp. made a freezer too."

So I told him that this was a brand new product for the company that made our washer. I emphasized quality and performance. Then I recited the features I liked in the new vertical freezer. I mentioned good design and quick, simple defrosting. I described the roll-out baskets that make it easy to reach food at the back. I drew a detailed word-picture of the super-sized storage door with package and juice can dispensers. And I clinched it with a mouth-watering description of the delicious meals we would have when I could cook in advance and freeze them.

Well, I may not be a financial wizard, but I'm a pretty good salesman. My freezer arrived today and that husband of mine is so proud he's taking me out tonight. Claims we had better get to the market so that we can stock the freezer. (As I said, he talks a new language.)

There are so many people offering solutions to the farming problem and there are so many different ways to get rid of the surplus that if most farmers listened to all of them they never would get around to getting any farming done, although I can tell you from experience that there are other ways not to get any farming done too.

But on the theory that the patient is entitled to hear something of what the doctors say would cure him, I have been listening to the farm problem discussions pretty steadily now and about the best one I've heard came from a man up in the Midwest.

According to him, price supports are bad because they have robbed the American farmer of his incentive, they're making him lay.

I don't know about others, but I resent this. I was lay long before price supports were thought up. It takes more than an act of Congress to make me lay. In fact, nothing made me, I just figured it out on my own.

But as for other farmers, I can't see how it applies. If they can produce all the surpluses we've got without any incentive, how big do you reckon the surpluses would be by now if they'd had some?

Another argument is that us farmers have got to get more efficient if we want to stay on the farm. As I understand it, 40 years ago the average farmer was producing enough for himself and his family and four other people living in town. Now he's producing enough for himself and family and seventeen other people living in town. If this ain't efficiency, I don't know what efficiency is, and of course I may not.

But I can't get over this argument that high prices robbed the farmer of his incentive. I guess you might think that the less a man makes the harder he'll work and the more he'll improve his incentive to make ends meet and get ahead, but I've noticed that some of the hardest working men on earth are the men who really don't have the work in the first place. The prospect of a profit never has been beat as an incentive.

Yours faithfully,
J. A.

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But as for other farmers, I can't see how it applies. If they can produce all the surpluses we've got without any incentive, how big do you reckon the surpluses would be by now if they'd had some?

Another argument is that us farmers have got to get more efficient if we want to stay on the farm. As I understand it, 40 years ago the average farmer was producing enough for himself and his family and four other people living in town. Now he's producing enough for himself and family and seventeen other people living in town. If this ain't efficiency, I don't know what efficiency is, and of course I may not.

Yours faithfully,
J. A.

There are so many people offering solutions to the farming problem and there are so many different ways to get rid of the surplus that if most farmers listened to all of them they never would get around to getting any farming done, although I can tell you from experience that there are other ways not to get any farming done too.

But on the theory that the patient is entitled to hear something of what the doctors say would cure him, I have been listening to the farm problem discussions pretty steadily now and about the best one I've heard came from a man up in the Midwest.

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But I can't get over this argument that high prices robbed the farmer of his incentive. I guess you might think that the less a man makes the harder he'll work and the more he'll improve his incentive to make ends meet and get ahead, but I've noticed that some of the hardest working men on earth are the men who really don't have the work in the first place. The prospect of a profit never has been beat as an incentive.

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35 years of age, inclusive; have a high school education, or equivalent; be at least 5 feet 8 inches in height; and weight must be in proportion to height.

Garrison also emphasized that applicants must have been residents of Texas for at least a year prior to the date of examination and they must be of good moral character and in perfect physical condition and able to withstand a rigid character investigation.

Rookie patrolmen are paid during training, Garrison said. Also provided is two weeks paid vacation annually; sick leave, if necessary; and the benefits of both the State Retirement Act and Federal Social Security.

Applications may be obtained by writing to W. J. Elliott, Chief Texas Highway Patrol, Austin; or by visiting the nearest Patrol District Office.

CAMERON HERALD
CLASSIFIED ADS GET
QUICK RESULTS

ARE YOU MAKING Too Many Errors?

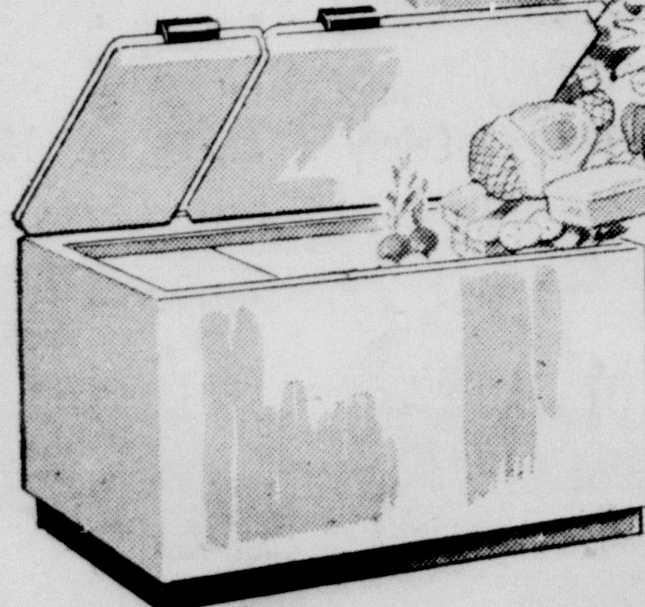
Errors can be costly... in time, in effort and in money. Faulty vision frequently contributes to unnecessary errors in business... takes the pleasure out of doing your job efficiently.

See your local professional eye examiner for corrective visual aids. Make your job easier, more pleasant and profitable. The most valuable thing in your life is "vision."

Published in the interest of
Professional Eye Care by

PROFESSIONAL
OPTICAL
SUPPLY
DALLAS

shopping time: One minute with an ELECTRIC HOME FOOD FREEZER



It's a real super market... your electric food freezer! Meats and vegetables that are garden-fresh, pies and cakes, fruits and even complete meals with their goodness frosted-in await your pleasure!

With a food freezer, guests are no problem - no need to panic when friends drop in, because you can always be prepared for such emergencies. You can even cook complete meals ahead and freeze them for the time when needed.

Buying foods at their seasonal best, and in quantity, not only saves you time, but money as well, and frozen foods require but little preparation for cooking.

Fewer trips to the store... more time for fun!

be modern
... go electric!
See the food
freezers at stores
of Electrical dealers.

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY



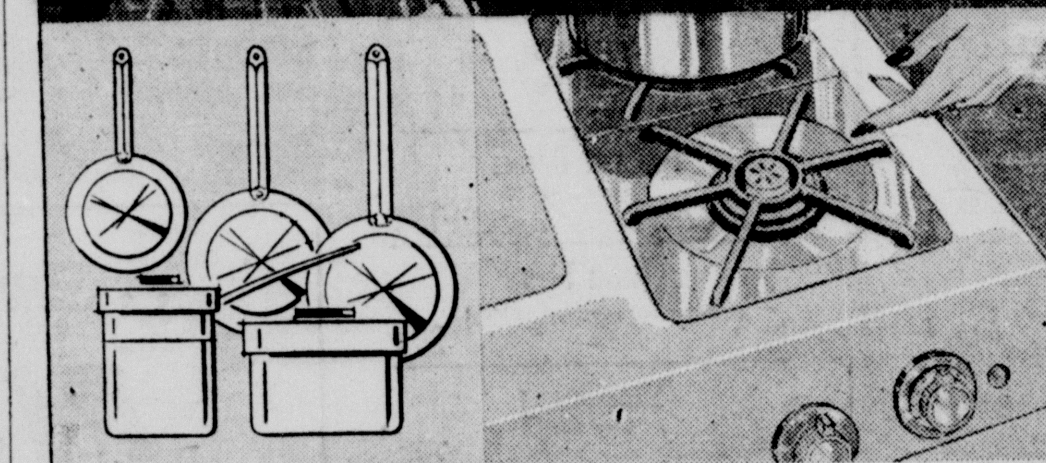
HOW TO FREE YOURSELF FROM MESSY BOILOVERS AND A
HOT STEAMING KITCHEN - DUE TO A NON-FLAME RANGE

modern *flame-fast* gas
stops
hangover heat*
before it starts!

*Typical of the non-flame range where heat from turned-off element lingers on to overcook, burn foods, cause boilovers, soil walls, make kitchen uncomfortably hot.

CLEAN
COOL
COOKING

Your kitchen stays clean because gas itself is clean! Gas gives you absolute cooking speed - control to prevent much kitchen dirt due to vapors rising from the food. So cool, too. Heavy insulation keeps heat inside range where it belongs. You can bake and broil with the door closed.



MERRY MODERN says:
The secret of faster, better cooking is a new automatic gas range

Any way you look at it, gas is faster by far than electricity. And thanks to the wonderful automatic conveniences found on the newest gas ranges, all meals are done more easily, speedily, efficiently.

To the busy Southwest Modern woman, it means dinner is on the table much quicker. You concentrate all your cookery where it belongs - on that really modern automatic gas range!

Step up to this glorious modern way of gas cooking. See your gas range dealer today. Choose from the magnificent ranges you'll find on display. Share in the big allowances, the easy, easy terms!

DON'T BE FOOLED

For what it costs to cook electrically ONE YEAR, you can cook more than FOUR YEARS with modern flame-fast GAS.*

*Almost everywhere in Lone Star Land!

THE COOK-SAVER Controlled Top Burner
maintains exact pre-set temperature all through cooking
FOOD WON'T BURN!

URNS YOUR
PRESENT
POTS AND
PANS INTO
PRECISE
CONTROLLED-
HEAT
UTENSILS

Consult recipe, then dial desired temperature. New COOK-SAVER top burner lights automatically, quickly reaches and holds pre-set temperature until cooking is done. There's no guesswork. Food won't burn, scorch, stick or boil over. Whether you're making delicate sauces or frying bacon it's easier than ever before. Top of range cookery is wonderful on the new gas range!

See the exciting new automatic gas ranges
Compare the wonderful features... the big BIG savings
NOW... It's Time for the TOPS!

See your gas range dealer or
LONE STAR GAS COMPANY

FOR 60 YEARS**S & H GREEN STAMPS
Have Been Serving You**Morton's Frozen (your choice of:
CHICKEN, BEEF or TURKEY)**POT PIES**4 for **99c**Morton's Frozen (your choice of:
APPLE, PEACH or CHERRY)**FRUIT PIES**4 for **89c**

Strictly fresh grade "A" medium

EGGSdoz. **35c**

Uncle William yellow or white

HOMINY4 No. 300
cans for **25c**

Ozark

**BLACKEYE
PEAS**3 No. 300
cans for **25c**

LILLY

MELLORINE1/2 gal. **52c****Ground
MEAT** lb. **29c****Loin STEAK** lb. **55c****Stew MEAT** lb. **27c****FRANKS** bulk lb. **29c****Minimax**

MINIMUM PRICE - MAXIMUM QUALITY

MONDRIK'S

Specials For Thursday, Friday and Saturday

May 3 - 4 - 5

**HEART O' TEXAS
FRYERS**Lb. **39c****FAB**3 Lb.
Can**59c**

ARMOURS VEGETOLE

Shortening3 Lb.
Can**67c**

GOLDEN YELLOW SUNGOLD

MARGARINELBS. **33c**

"Stop That Headache"

BAYER'S ASPIRINBox of
12s for**10c**

Tooth Paste

IPANA2 Large Tubes
for **39c**

Steen's Pure Cane

SYRUPNo. 2 1/2
Can **32c**

With Sprayer

REAL KILLPint Bottle **45c****Special BROOMS**, ea **89c**

DELMONTE —

SPINACH 2 cans **25c**

DELMONTE —

No. 2 Can

Tomato Juice 2 for **29c**

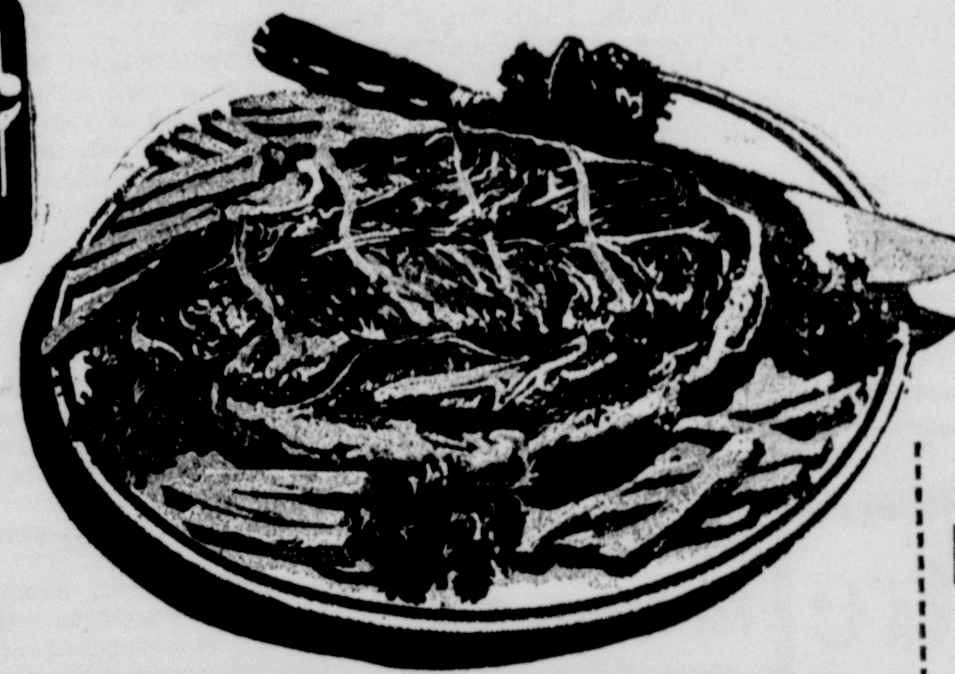
DOLES CRUSHED —

PINEAPPLE no. 2 can **25c**

VALLE YBRAND —

PRUNES 2 lb. cello **49c**

TEXAS

Grapefruit Juice 46 oz. **19c****Fresh Corn** ear **4c****Fresh Blackeyed
PEAS** lb. **10c****CARROTS** CELLO PKG. **5c****TOMATOES** CTN. **14c**

"The Flower of Flours"

**GLADIOLA
FLOUR**10 Lb. **89c**

VAN CAMP GRATED

TUNA 1/2
SIZE
CAN **19c**

Tip-Top

SPINACH3 No. 303
Cans **25c**

Ozark Speckled

LIMA BEANS3 No. 300
Cans For **25c**

Ozark

PINTO BEANS3 No. 300
Cans For **25c****CANE SUGAR**10 lb. bag **93c****New Crop****Strawberry
PRESERVES**

Garth 20 oz. Tumbler

39c**BLEACH**
Snow Clean
half gal.**25c**

Charmin White

**TOILET
TISSUE**4 Rolls
for **33c**

family pack

Candy

M and M's

7-Oz.
Pkg. **25c**

Delicious

Orange Drink

HI-C4 46-Oz. Cans **\$1.**

Gold Seal

**GLASS
WAX**Pint
Can **47c****DIAPER
SWEET**1 1/2-Lb.
Box **31c****FISH
STICKS**8-Oz.
Pkg. **35c**

Society - Clubs - Personals

Miss Lowenstein Furnishes L. A. Home In Antique

Miss Jessie Lowenstein now of 701 S. Mariposa in Los Angeles is making one of her frequent visits "home" to see all those with whom she grew up.

Since establishing residence in California in an apartment with a "built in view" she has furnished the quarters with Chinese and antique furniture much of which was bought at auction.

One auction in which she acquired many pieces of Chinese furniture was pieces collected by the late "King" Gillette, manufacturer of the famous razor and blades.

With a pocketbook full of pictures of the prized possessions each was described with enthusiasm.

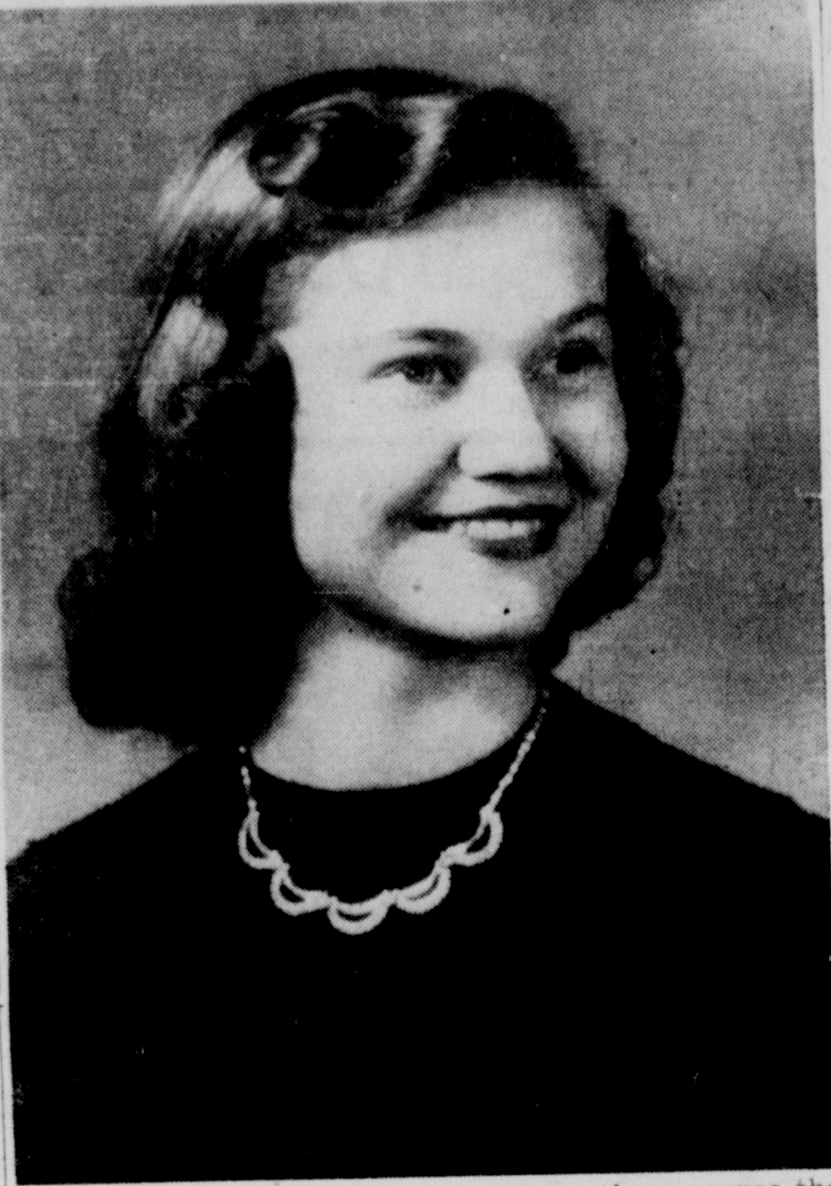
A four post seven feet four inch tall bed which required a footstool to enter is of mahogany engraved with roses and was the property of Kim Hunter of movie-dom.

A small Teakwood table utilizes the trunks of carved elephants as legs for the table.

A magnificent clock, elaborately carved with "Pegasus" the flying horse on each side at the top of the clock and at the bottom is a carved knight in armor with the double bladed scimitar. The clock is of Italian renaissance and the chimes play four different tunes: Westminster, St. John's, St. Paul's and Whittington. The pendulum is of three tubes of mercury with an 8 foot 4 inch case of massive oak.

Two tall Teakwood Chinese antique pedestal tables of "Grape Designs" with a pair of museum pieces which are an Arabian Shiek and his Nubian Dancing Girl in silver and gold inlaid Turbans is intriguing. Two cobra candlesticks of bronze are placed between the two statues and are said to be the object of worship by the orientals.

Two Chinese love seats heavily carved with dragons and three Chinese chairs are among the collection. One has five turtles carved on it. On a gold and fuchsia Chinese rug a huge deep sea tortoise



Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Gerdes of Austin announce the engagement and approaching marriage of her daughter, Ann DeLane Hill, to Herbert Mayette Yager, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Yager of Cameron. Miss Hill is the daughter of the late Mr. James Lee Hill of Lockhart.

Miss Hill is a member of the faculty of the Brooks Avenue Elementary School of Waco. She is a graduate of Lockhart High School and also a graduate of the Southwest Texas State Teachers College where she was a member of the Alpha Muse, Alpha Chi and Kappa Delta Pi Societies; Association of Childhood Ed, Student Religious Association and Social Science Clubs; Bobcat Band; A cappella Choir and Baptist Student Union.

Mr. Yager is a graduate of Cameron High School and also a graduate of Southwest Texas State Teachers College where he was a member of the Agricultural Club and Baptist Student Union. He has just recently returned from a tour of duty with the United States Armed Forces in Korea.

The wedding will take place on June 23 in the First Lockhart Baptist Church of Lockhart.

shelled turtle is mounted.

Among other ornaments is a hand sculptured bronze deer resting on a high marble pedestal and marble statuary of Italian Aarra marble depicting "The Wrestlers."

Miss Lowenstein will be in Cameron for another week or two and expects to see many more of her friends before returning to her California home.

Schwarz Competes With Cupid In June For Snaring Men

The June draft call for Texas asks for 586 men, compared to 593 for May. Colonel Morris S. Schwartz, state Selective Service director, announced Thursday.

The June quota will be filled with men who are 21 years of age or older, on June 1st, with the exception of delinquents, or volunteers, who may be older.

Colonel Schwartz said he expected the June call to be filled with volunteers and men without children. He said delinquents are liable first, but the state doesn't have many delinquents.

He warned young fathers and men who expect to be fathers that law requires them to be alert in advising draft boards of the birth of expected birth of a child.

"They may get drafted if they don't," he said.

Clarkson H. D. Club Ladies Tell Weight At April 25 Meet

The Clarkson H. D. Club met in the home of Mrs. J. A. Blasien Wednesday, April 25.

There were 7 members and 2 visitors present.

The house was called to order by the president Mrs. Frank Rogers who also led in reading the club prayer.

Roll call was answered with "What is My Weight." Two songs were sung by the group followed by 2 games.

Mrs. John Matyastik, program chairman gave out booklets on how to "Eat Well for Less" and leaflets on the Clothes moth.

After the business session presided over by the president, the club adjourned, to meet again on May 9 with Mrs. Billy Hawk as hostess.

Ice cream, Angel food cake and cold drinks were served for refreshments at the close of the meeting.

Officers Installed In Milam A & M Mother's Club By Mrs. Fuchs

Milam County A & M Mothers held their regular quarterly meeting at the home of Mrs. W. W. Balhorn, 1208 W. Main Thursday, April 26 at 7:30 p.m.

Mrs. Leo Fuchs, officer in the Federated A & M Mother's clubs of Texas held installation ceremonies for the newly elected officers of the Milam Chapter.

New Officers include: President Mrs. O. G. Tumlinson; Vice President, Mrs. C. W. Hudson; Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Balhorn; Treasurer, Mrs. G. W. McLain; Historian, Mrs. Ida Johns.

With 12 members and one new member present Mrs. C. W. Hudson president, heard motions - to elect Mrs. W. W. Balhorn and Mrs. C. W. Hudson to represent the Milam Mothers at the Federated A & M Mother's Clubs at A & M on Saturday May 12. Mrs. Leo Fuchs will attend the Executive Board of the Federation as an officer.

It was agreed that the Milam Mothers sponsor an entry in the annual Cotton Pageant and Ball at A & M. At this year's affair Senior Henry Carl Hill at the college will escort Jimmie Rae Colburn.

Following the meeting refreshments of strawberry shortcake with whipped cream and iced drinks were served by the hostess.

Shower Honors Beverly Schwarz At Buck Garner's

Miss Beverly Schwarz, bride-elect of James Darwin Hart of Lansing, Michigan, was honored with a miscellaneous shower at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Buck Garner, Wednesday evening. The hostesses were Mrs. Garner, Mrs. Lena Caffey, and Mrs. E. L. Modestette.

The wedding date, May 6, in silver on a small archway placed over a basket of pink roses and greenery on a reflector centered the refreshment table. A punch bowl in a nest of roses and greenery, plates of cookies and wedding napkins completed the decorations of the table.

The games were directed by Mrs. Garner.

Mrs. Nick McBurnett, Jr. sang a solo, "One Sunday Morning." Miss Merle Charles, a cousin of the bride-elect, read, "The Brides Wish."

Mrs. Roy Harris gave the brides toast.

A negro mammy, Mrs. E. L. Modestette, brought in the wash a large covered basket of gifts. Other gifts were brought in from an adjoining room.

Mr. Hart, the prospective groom, was introduced to the group by Miss Schwarz and an informal invitation was given to their wedding at the Tracy Methodist church on Sunday, May 6.

Miss Neta Ruth Caffey assisted the hostesses in the dining room. Guests came from Temple, Sharp, Friendship, Rockdale, Austin, Davilla, and Tracy.

Foxes Of Milano Given Farewell Tea By Church

The Baptist Ladies entertained after prayer meeting Wednesday night for their pastor Rev. and Mrs. Fox who will be moving to Brenham next week where he has accepted a churches call.

Iris and white flowers centered a lace cloth covered refreshment table. Poses and Hydrangeas complemented the floral decorations in the Educational building where gathering was held.

Cake squares and sherbet was served to the large crowd in attendance.

It is indeed with regret that all the people of Milano hate to see the Foxes' go but Milano's loss is others gain and they go with the best wishes of the Milano people.

Roman Lehnert has just returned from Washington D.C. where he spent a week vacation with his brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Lehnert and son.

Victory Class Full Of Enthusiasm After Wiener Roast

City Park atmosphere was permeated with the delightful spring odor of wieners being roasted last week. It probably wasn't the first time this spring and it surely won't be the last. The group responsible for the Thursday night roasting was the Young Adult "Victory" class of the First Christian Church.

The class was filled with more than wieners and chicken and accessories. Hardly had one "hot dog gone down the hatch" when the teacher, Homer Tompkins, filled with enthusiasm and a desire to make the name of the class mean exactly VICTORY, called on his class to challenge one of the other classes to an attendance race for a month with the loser paying off with a similar feed and doing all the work. The race to last throughout the month of May. (On Sunday the challenge was accepted).

With sides numbered off at the close of the feed a little game of passing a "Life-saver" mint down the line from toothpick to toothpick held in the mouths of each person with the men handing the mint to the ladies and vice versa. One of the "Dunder-heads" on the Two side had dropped the mint and it had to be passed back to begin over while the Ones were doing fine. The inimitable head Yoe High Coach Leo Jackson was on the Two side however and as the Ones were nearly victorious he remarked of the two who, in very close communion, were passing the mint, "Isn't that a touching scene." This caused the mint to fall to the ground and before that loss could be recouped Dr. C. H. Morris of the Twos had the mint victoriously on his toothpick.

Those present for the fun were: Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Markham, David and Gloria Perkins, Sandra Tulle, Cecil Arnold, Eddie and Lowell Jacks and Lindsey, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Tompkins, Timmy, Sharon and Tommy, Mrs. Loraine Arnold, Virginia Schussler, Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Barrett and Charlotte and Carolyn, Sam, Logene and Donna Tindall, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Luckey and Ellen, Dr. C. H. Morris, Dorothy, Stanley and Marilyn Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. James E. "Bo" Patterson.

Milam Nurses See Education On TB As Need

Nine members of the Milam Graduate Nurses Association heard a report of the Future Nurses Association conference held in Dallas recently.

Members met in the home of the sponsor of the FNA in Cameron, Mrs. Don G. Humble. Two student members of the Future

Nurses Association attended the Dallas conference. The Milam FNA is sponsored by the Nurses' Association and Medical Auxiliary of Rockdale and Cameron.

Five dollars was given to the Easter Seals. Mrs. Mildred Wheeler, County Health Nurse reported on what the money collected from Easter seals is used for.

Mrs. Frank Hyder of Rockdale told of the need of educating the public in the care of the Tubercular patient.

Next meeting of the Milam Association will be held in Rockdale in July.

Maysfield News

Mrs. Dock Thweatt and son, Mrs. Roy Newton and Mrs. Herbert Thweatt and son visited Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Massengale and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Floyd in Freeport this week.

Lt. Colones and Mrs. Herbert

Massengale and children of Waco Mr. and Mrs. Lanis Petty of Sharp and Mrs. Jack Buck of Pharr spent last weekend with their mother Mrs. Ethel Massengale.

Mrs. Leroy Massengale joined Mr. and Mrs. Bailey Jones and son of Rosebud for a weekend visit with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jones of San Antonio.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gallier and children and Mrs. Gallier's mother Mrs. Tepera have moved to Madras, Oregon. They were residents of Maysfield for a number of years and we regret to lose them.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Cobb and children spent last Sunday with Mrs. Cobb's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Self.

Weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hensley were Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hensley, Jr. and sons, Sonny and David of Garland.

Weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Newton, were their grandson Dick Carey and his friend Frank

Smyrl of Tyler. Mr. and Mrs. Valter White and Mrs. Vina White visited in the Ralph White home in Dallas last weekend and visited Miss Nancy White in a Dallas hospital. Mary is recuperating from a major operation.

Mrs. Hal Armstead of Dallas and Mrs. Paul Kieki and daughter of Austin visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Thweatt several days this week.

Leroy Massengale attended a meeting of Central Texas Presbytery in Corsicana Tuesday.



CAMERON HERALD CLASSIFIED ADS GET QUICK RESULTS

Milam Theatre

THURSDAY & FRIDAY — MAY 3 — 4
RANSOM

Glenn Ford, Donna Reed

SATURDAY — MAY 5

JOE MACBETH

Jaul Douglas, Ruth Roman

SUNDAY & MONDAY — MAY 6 — 7

NOT AS A STRANGER

Olivia de Havilland, Robert Mitchum, Frank Sinatra, Gloria Grahame, Broderick Crawford, Chas. Bickford

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY — MAY 8 — 9

FAMILY NIGHT

THERE'S ALWAYS TOMORROW

Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray, Joan Bennett

THURSDAY & FRIDAY — MAY 10 — 11

THE CREATURE WALKS AMONG US

Jeff Moraw, Leigh Snowden

77 Drive-In

THURSDAY & FRIDAY — MAY 3 — 4
THE McCONNELL STORY

Alan Ladd, June Allyson

CINEMASCOPE

SATURDAY — MAY 5

COUNT THREE and PRAY

Van Heflin

— And —

BRONCO BUSTER

John Lund, Scott Brady, Joyce Holden, Chill Wills

SUNDAY & MONDAY — MAY 6 — 7

James Stewart in

THE MAN FROM LARAMIE

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY — MAY 8 — 9

LAND of the PHAROHS

Jack Hawkins, Joan Collins, Dewey Martin, Kerima

THURSDAY & FRIDAY — MAY 10 — 11

"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine"

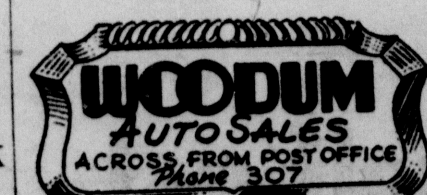
Sylvia Sydney, Henry Fonda, Fred MacMurray

BUICK BUY LINES
BY WOODUM AUTO SALES

WHY WALK WHEN
WOODUM AUTO SALES
HAS SUCH MARVELOUS
TRANSPORTATION PRICES
TO FIT ANY PURSE?



Step right over to WOODUM AUTO SALES and start riding in economical comfort in one of our like-new used cars.



CAMERON HERALD
CLASSIFIED GET QUICK
QUICK RESULTS

FABULOUS!
Lucinas... the Silky Cottons
with the Easy-Care Airls!

7.90

Sizes 7 to 15;
12 to 20; 14 1/2 to 24 1/2

FAMOUS COTTONS

SIZES 10 — 20

SIZES 14 1/2 - 24 1/2

FASHIONS FROM DALLAS

6.90

BEMBERGS

8.90

MISSSES — HALF SIZES

BUDGET PRICE COTTONS

3.98

Poage Flood Control Bill Passes House

The House passed a bill which will, if it passes the Senate, enable soil conservation districts to charge all flood control construction costs to the federal government.

In addition, it would enable flood prevention dams wherever built by watershed districts to be

larger than is required for flood control alone, provided local sponsor will pay for such enlargement.

For example, some 89 flood water retardation dams are called for in work plans approved this week on three soil conservation and watershed protection programs on Cummins and Brushy creeks in Central Texas. Under this bill all of these structures could be built by the federal government. This would apply to the flood control construction.

Rep. Bob Poage of Waco, authored the plan and engineered its successful action on the House floor. Rep. Homer Thornberry, Aus-

tin, helped get the bill to the floor for action and spoke in favor of it.

Under this bill, 4,000 acre feet of storage for flood control could be built into a structure. Then if a city wanted 4,000 acre feet of storage for municipal use, it could add to the dam, paying the cost of the addition. Then if a local irrigation district wanted so much more water for irrigation it could add that amount of capacity to the same reservoir. This would be cheaper than building separate reservoirs and at the same time could make for a larger spot for recreation and more economical operation, Poage said.

The city or district could also

borrow money for construction from the federal government at the going government rate of interest.

Benefits of the bill would be for the entire country and would be administered by the Soil Conservation service of the Agriculture Department.

Nuclear Powered Sub Nautilus Sets Records

One Year Without Refueling

The Navy's first nuclear powered submarine the U.S.S. Nautilus has just completed her first year of service without refueling. During that time, she compiled an impressive list of statistics and broken innumerable records. Here is a summary of the Navy's first year "underway on nuclear power". In 365 days Nautilus made 365 dives, traveled 26,231 nautical miles, over half of this was submerged. She visited six ports from Portsmouth N.H. to St. Thomas V.I. On her first 75 cruises she had carried 1542 different passengers in addition to her crew. Personnel were transferred via helicopter 110 times.

Her crew of 93 enlisted men were shown 387 movies, they ate over 21,002 pounds of fresh meat, 3894 pounds of fowl and 1118 lbs. of Navy beans all this was washed down by 89,482 cups of coffee. Forty six crew members were promoted in the first year, 13 men have re-enlisted since last January.

Nautilus has set and broken so many records that the crew can no longer keep track of them.

On her shakedown cruise to the Caribbean the Nautilus made the 1300 mile run from New London to San Juan (P.R.) totally submerged at an average speed of over 16 knots.

Texas

By Mrs. Lelia McAnally Batta

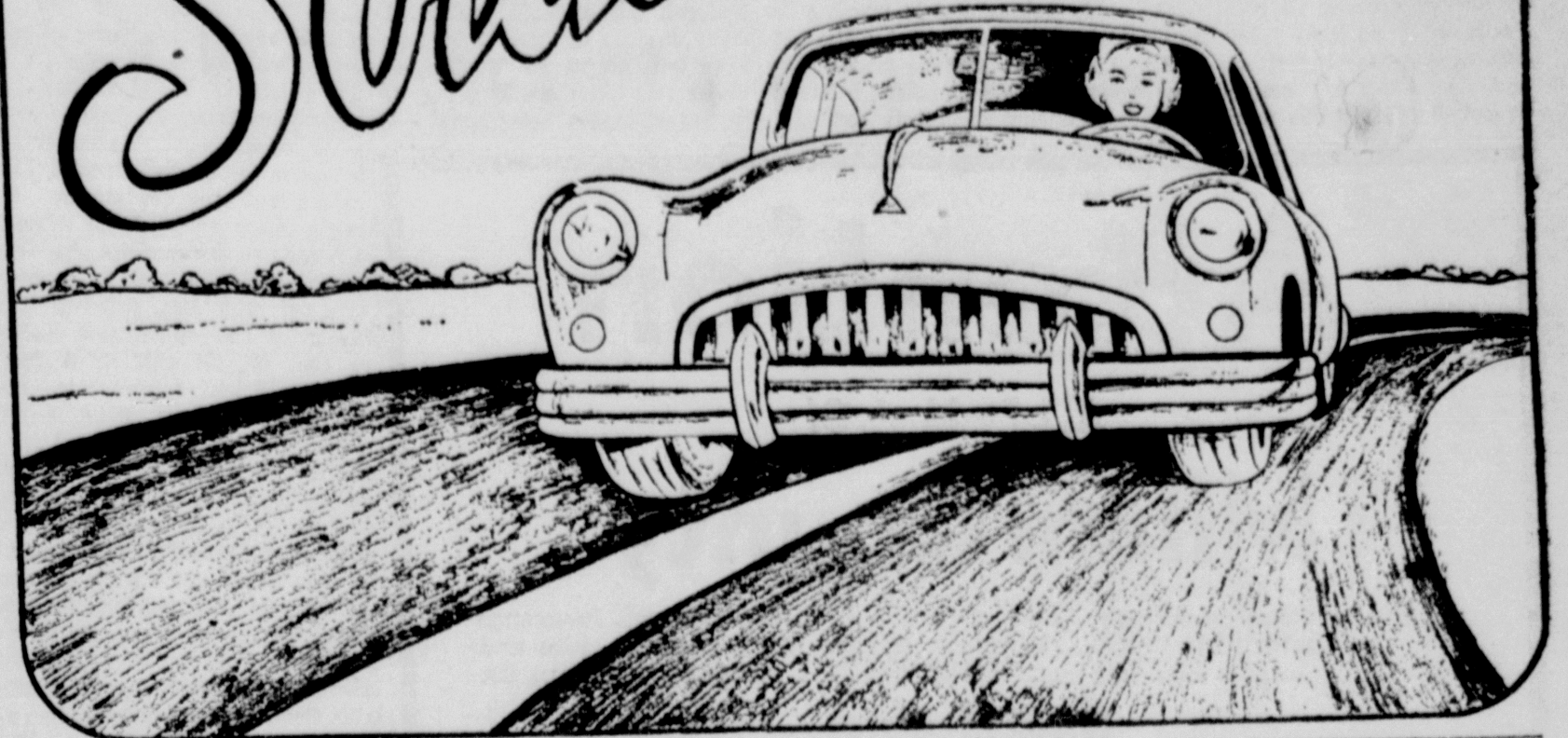
Early in December 1835, James Bowie and J. W. Fannin Sr., with a force of ninety men had defeated a Mexican cavalry force of some four hundred men at Concepcion Mission. The Texans before Bexar had bested a large number of invaders in another engagement known as the "Grass Fight," west of San Antonio. Austin established his volunteer army at Mission de Espada and went on a mission to the United States, leaving Edward Burleson, newly elected Commander-in chief in his place.

Cold weather was approaching and a controversy arose as to whether the Texans should renew their siege of San Antonio or retire to Gonzales and go into winter quarters. Milam with Bowie, John W. Smith and Samuel A. Maverick went out on a scouting trip. They believed a surprise attack of San Antonio would give victory to the Texans. Milam fought for immediate action as he stepped forth with his sword drawn and uttered his immortal words, "Let's storm the town and take it! Who will follow old Ben Milam into San Antonio?"

Cheering and shouting from three hundred men gave him his answer. These were to be in three divisions, each of one hundred men. One division was to be in

DON'T BE A LINE

Straddler...



INTRODUCING...

James Dean Rushing, six pound eight ounce son born to Mr. and Mrs. John M. Rushing at St. Edwards Hospital on Tuesday, April 24 at 7:35 a.m. The family lives at 1101 Rusk Avenue in Cameron. Grandparents living at the same address are Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Van Winkle. The father is just out of the service.

The first economical function of natural gas was 2,000 years ago when the Chinese used it to dry salt.

ALLIED

Chain Link Fence

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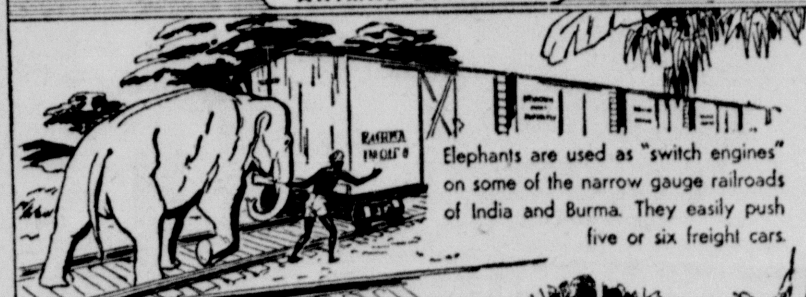
May is

National Tavern Month

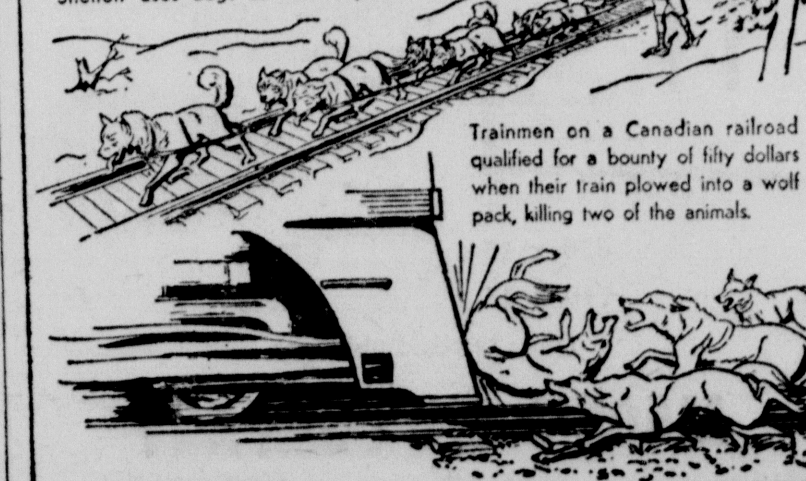
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Rail oddities

ANIMAL DIVISION



And in Western Alaska, a 45-mile narrow gauge railroad between Nome and Shelton uses dogs as motive power.



Trainmen on a Canadian railroad qualified for a bounty of fifty dollars when their train plowed into a wolf pack, killing two of the animals.

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CAMERON, TEXAS

BLACK—

His first assignment on active duty was at North Texas Agricultural College at Arlington. Subsequently, he received training at Texas Christian University and Rice Institute before entering the Navy Aviation Cadet Program. In November of 1946, he was released from active duty. He now holds a commission in the U. S. Navy Reserve.

Black began his studies at Baylor in December, 1946, and was classified as a Junior because of his service courses. He received a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in August of 1948 and immediately entered Law School. By 1951, while teaching at

Baylor on a Fellowship, he received a Master of Science degree in Economics. His Bachelor of Laws degree came in 1954, and he was admitted to the practice of law after passing the Bar examination the same month.

Public service is an institution in the Black family. Sheriff Carl Black has served Milam County in a law enforcement capacity since 1941. His only other child, Miss Martha Black, is a teacher in the Austin public school system.

"My enthusiasm in running for this office is boosted by the encouragement I have had from voters in both counties. I intend to campaign vigorously and talk

with as many people as possible to determine the sort of legislation needed by this area," Black said.

Young Black, who stands six feet and four inches and weighs 200 pounds, is married to the former Dorris Floca of Temple. They have an eight months old daughter, Mary Margaret. The family lives in Cameron.

POAGE —

highway construction becomes a Federal, not a State, matter. I don't want to transfer these powers from Austin to Washington. Under this bill there is going to be lots of money being spent - in

fact, so much money that the cost of highway building is certain to sharply advance. I think we better keep control as close to home as possible.

Tax Proviso-Federal Power Grab

Probably the greatest of all of the transfers of powers is well hidden in a tax provision which most people at first glance will likely think is all right. This bill necessarily imposes a whole group of new taxes. Many of them are directed at trucks - particularly at big trucks. I agree that these large commercial vehicles should pay a large part of the cost of new roads. Therefore, I do not object to taxing trucks of more than 26,000 lbs. more than other vehicles, but this bill levies a license fee on such trucks. This means that they cannot run between Waco and Temple without a permit or license from the Federal Government. Of course, everyone who has watched the history of Federal taxation realizes that it will only be a few years until such a license is required of all trucks, and that in a few years more a Federal permit or license will be required of all vehicles - passenger cars as well as trucks. I don't think the citizens of Central Texas should be required to get a permit from the Federal Government to use the highways of Texas. In addition, it is, of course, clear that to enforce any license fee the Federal Government must have a Federal Highway Patrol. I don't want to put Federal traffic cops on our roads.

Voted For States Rights

There is so much in the Bill which destroys our local institutions that I feel the price of the desirable features is too high. I therefore voted against it. I think this is a good illustration of the manner in which all the powers of Government are gradually being transferred from the States to the Federal Government.

With best wishes, I am
Your friend,
W. R. Poage, Congressman

SLAUGHTER —

of Texas.
He is married to the former Miss Helene Bynum of Henryetta, Oklahoma. They have one daughter, Lynn, 8.

GABAGE PICKUP —

not a city secretary, but a City Manager. Dr. David Shapiro, present as a "Private Citizen", City Health Officer and member of the erstwhile Charter Commission got into the act by explaining that the intent of the Charter was to give the council the power to combine any departments and to create new ones but managerial powers were not contemplated and, on the other hand, were purposely left out of the charter. Councilmen Stidham and Griffith were the only others expressing opinions in opposition to the Thompson proposal. Councilman Brady seemed to concur with the "Strong man" City Secretary idea in principal.
Thompson was allowed to dictate to City Secretary, Mrs. Terray

a classified advertisement for a City Secretary to replace her on the fifteenth of May to wit: "Applicant will be chosen on the basis of his administrative ability, knowledge of bookkeeping, City taxes and municipal purchases. Salary will be commensurate with ability." This classified advertisement is in this edition of the Herald and will run in the Temple and Waco papers.

Ordinances prepared by City Attorney Bill Black were read, one dealing with the purchase of remaining water connections on two contracts; the second creating and consolidating certain departments of the City as described by the charter and the third was the first reading in regular council meeting of city annexation.

A Duncan Parking Meter representative was heard on invitation of Councilman Brady in regards to a "Fine-O-Meter" which would allow payment of overparking tickets in conveniently located boxes on the city streets.

Masonic Rites Attend Burial Of J. M. (Mid) Fuller

Mr. J. M. (Mid) Fuller, 66 died at St. Edwards Hospital Sunday morning, April 29. He had lived in the North Elm Community all of his life and was a prominent farmer in that area.

Funeral services were held from the Marek-Burns Funeral Home on Monday at 4:30 p.m. They were conducted by Rev. A. L. Gatewood of Meadowbrook Baptist Church in Rockdale and Dr. C. H. Morris, pastor of First Christian Church in Cameron. Graveside services were in charge of the Yarrington Masonic Lodge.

Surviving Mr. Fuller are his widow of North Elm; seven sons, Lloyd of North Elm, J. P. (Buddy) and John of Cameron, J. R. Fuller of Rockdale, Kermit of Waco, Paul of Aransas Pass and Dean Fuller of Waco. Four daughters, Mrs. William Gibbs and Dorothy Fuller of Cameron; Mrs. H. L. Greenlee of Austin and Mrs. Victor Walzel of San Antonio. One brother, Sim Fuller of Dallas and three sisters all of North Elm, Mrs. Claude Sproull, Mrs. R. F. Hurry and Mrs. Cecil Stevens. Twenty two grandchildren, three stepgrandchildren and on great grandchild.

Family Night At Walker's Creek Community Center To Be Held Friday Night

A program of China Painting was held by nine members and one visitor at the Walkers Creek Home Demonstration Wednesday, April 25.

The club met at the home of Mrs. Willis Vogelsang. Mrs. E. B. Yager, vice president, was in charge.

Family night will be held at the Walker's Creek Community House at 7 o'clock Friday night, May 4.

Attention

ALL Residents Of Milam County

A special County-wide enrollment campaign in Union Bankers Insurance Company's WORLD KNOWN Accident, Health, Hospitalization, Life and Disability Income Plan has been extended to ALL residents of Milam Co.

— Special Features —

1. Hospital room up to \$20.00 per day. Pays up to 365 days for each accident or sickness.
2. Surgical fees. Pays up to \$550 Hospital confinement not required
3. Pays Doctors Fees up to \$375.
4. Many other benefits. Space does not allow us to list all the benefits available to you.

Within the next few days your county enrollment officer will be at your door. Be ready to discuss this outstanding insurance program with him. Investigate this wonderful protection available under this county-wide enrollment program.

Certificate of Merit HIGHEST AWARD

(The only company in the world to hold this award!) Protection effective from date of issuance of policy (except for maternity waiting period and certain illnesses.)

Be on the lookout for Enrollment Officers — Identified by enrollment signs on their cars and enrollment armbands.

BE FIRST — MAIL TODAY

Dear Sirs:
I'm interested in learning more about your Milam County Enrollment Program. Please send me all the details.

Name Age

Address No. In Family

Road

City

Mail to UNION BANKERS INS.
% The Cameron Herald
Cameron, Texas

Dollar Days

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DUNDEE BATH TOWELS

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STRAW HATS

Genuine Palm Braid, First Quality — All Sizes

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BLUE CHAMBRAY SHIRTS

Sanforized, 2 Pockets, Double Yoke, Double Stitched Reg. 1.29 val. ONLY

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White - Blue - Red - Panama, Sizes 4—10 ONLY \$1.98

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AS LOW AS
11 45
Plus tax and your old tire size 6.00x16

BRAND NEW LEE STAGHOUND TIRES

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Road Hazard Guaranty
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670 x 15 \$15.66

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(plus tax and old tires)

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Try Our Curb Service

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Competitive Parts At —

Wholesale

Dear Customer:

Through the cooperation of the International Harvester Co. we are able to extend to you a new PARTS PRICING PLAN that will save you a tremendous amount of money.

Effective Monday, April 23, 1956 you will be able to buy competitive IH parts (used on Tractors, Trucks, and Power units) at a Discount ranging upward to 50 percent off of the List Price.

Below is a sample listing of just a few commonly used service parts

	List Price	Your Price
Tractor Filters	\$.89	\$.67
H Sleeve & Piston ASS.	46.90	35.18
B & C Piston Rings	15.90	11.13

Large discounts will apply to all Delco-Remy (IGNITION) parts, and all Ball and Roller Bearings, that are used on all makes of TRACTORS, TRUCKS & AUTOMOBILES.

To qualify you for the advantages of the above pricing schedule, all delinquent accounts must be paid in full. All subsequent purchases of parts and service to be by cash on date of purchase, or if charged, the account will be due and payable on the 10th of the month following month of purchase.

IF YOUR ACCOUNT ISN'T PAID ACCORDING TO THESE TERMS, THEN THE REGULAR LIST PRICE WILL APPLY.

NO GRACE PERIOD ALLOWED!

We are looking forward to your visits and would like an opportunity to explain the above in detail at your convenience.

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Cameron, Texas

Night Phones: 653 and 1192

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Bath Towels 2 For \$1.00

FACE TOWEL 3 FOR 1.00

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LIMITED QUANTITY
**NYLON HOSE
2 For .. 1.00**
First Quality Sizes 9 1/4 — 11

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**WASH CLOTHS
10 For 1.00**

FULL SIZE
**NYLON CURTAINS
— 2.99 —**
White — Size 82 x 90

ALL METAL
**VENITIAN BLINDS
— 2.44 —**
White Only — Sizes 25 — 36 Wide

200 MENS SHORT SLEEVE
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WASHABLE — SIZES S. M. L. — DOLLAR DAY ONLY

MENS STRETCHABLE
SOCKS, 2 for 1.00
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INFANT BOYS
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POLITICS

Reprinted From The Houston Post
of Saturday, April 28, 1956

THE HOUSTON POST

And How It Works

VOLUME II

The Post Presents Guide for Voters



ADLAI STEVENSON
Nominee 2nd Time?



SEN ESTES KEFAUVER
Democratic Hopeful



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
Seeks a 2nd Term

4 Years Later, Parties Face Changed Situation

Democrats

Texas and the nation witnessed the unusual spectacle in 1952 of the official Democratic Party organization in the state throwing its support behind the Republican nominees for President and vice president, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard M. Nixon.

As a result, for the second time in history, the state's Electoral College votes were cast for the Republican rather than the Democratic nominees for those offices. The only time this had happened before was in 1928 when the state voted for Herbert Hoover, the Republican candidate for President, instead of Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic nominee.

THE BIG question in Texas politics this year is whether the state again will vote Republican in the presidential race.

The state's long record of adherence to the Democratic Party—with nomination by that party for almost any office being tantamount to election so far as Texas was concerned—generally has been attributed to the fact that the state was settled largely by people from the Old South. The tie thus has been primarily traditional.

Recent years have brought to the state population, economic, social and cultural changes which usually result in changed patterns of political behavior.

THE DEMOCRATIC faction led by Gov Allan Shivers won control of the party's state convention at Amarillo on Sept 9, 1952, following the national nominating conventions of the two parties. It recognized Adlai Stevenson and Sen John J. Sparkman as the Democratic nominees for President and vice president and agreed that their names should appear on the November general election ballot under the Democratic label. The convention, however, urged Democratic voters of the

See DEMOCRAT on Page 2

PARTICIPATION AT PRECINCT LEVEL DOESN'T BIND VOTER

Participation in the May 5 precinct conventions of one political party does not prevent a person from voting for the presidential candidate of a different party in the November general election.

Legally, those voters who wish to take part in Democratic precinct conventions may do so and still vote for the Republican presidential nominee in November. Similarly, voters may participate in the May 5 Republican precinct conventions and still vote for the presidential nominee of the Democratic Party in November.

Split-ticket voting is permitted in general elections in Texas, and there is no connection between the May series of presidential nominating conventions and the Democratic primary elections to be held later in the year.

The only legal requirement for participation in the precinct convention of one's choice is that one must be a qualified voter and live in the precinct. A person may not, however, attend the convention of more than one party on the same day.

The decision as to whether to attend a Republican or a Democratic convention on May 5 is one each voter must make individually. If he is a strict adherent of one party who intends to vote for all candidates of that party regardless of whom they may be, he logically would attend the convention of that party.

If he is a member of one party in state and local politics but favors another in national politics, he may attend the May presidential nominating conventions of one party, participate in the nomination by another party of candidates for state, district, county and precinct offices and still have a free choice in the November general election with respect to presidential candidates.

Republicans

Texas Republicans are confronted with a situation in 1956 substantially different, both internally and externally, from that of 1952.

Their top objective, however, remains the same. That is to carry the state for President Eisenhower in the Nov 6 general election and again deliver the state's 24 Electoral College votes.

THEY WERE assisted in doing this in 1952 by the faction of the Democratic Party led by Gov Allan Shivers, which still maintains control of the official Democratic Party machinery in the state, and by large numbers of independents and Democrats who rallied behind the Citizens for Eisenhower and Democrats for Eisenhower movements.

Republican supporters of Mr Eisenhower also had to fight vigorously in 1952 to deliver the state's 38 Republican convention votes to him at the national nominating convention of the party in Chicago, and the Texas battle was credited with having helped turn the tide in Mr Eisenhower's favor at the convention.

THIS YEAR, the supporters of President Eisenhower are firmly in control of the Republican Party machinery both in the state and in Harris County. The party thus will be spared the bitterness of the 1952 before-nomination fight with the Old Guard faction which supported the nomination of the late Sen Robert A. Taft. There may not be complete harmony at the party's May conventions this year, since some members of the Old Guard still are resentful of the invasion of their party by former Democrats, but opposition to the dominant faction is not expected to be substantial.

Within the state, the objective of the party is to elect as many state, district, county and precinct candidates as they can and to press forward toward their goal of making Texas a truly two-party state by building the Republican Party into a strong political force capable of challenging seriously the traditional one-party rule on all fronts.

AS PART OF these intra-state efforts as well as the effort to carry the state for Pres-

See HOPES on Page 2

Voters this year will decide major political issues affecting the future of the free world, the nation, the state and thousands of local communities throughout Texas and America.

The Houston Post again, as it did in 1952, is undertaking to provide the citizens with basic information needed for intelligent political action in 1956.

The voters face the problem of choosing the right men to serve in public offices from the precinct level to that of the President of the United States.

This is not an easy task, but it is one that more and more Americans are gladly assuming because they know it is the only way to keep democracy alive in a world in which freedom is dwindling.

The United States is one of the few nations where the voice of the voter still is supreme. It is supreme, however, only if it is expressed and heard—both at the voting polls and in the councils and conventions of political parties.

A RECORD NUMBER of voters have qualified this year in Houston, Harris County and Texas. Many of them have never voted in Texas before. And while all are determined that democracy shall not perish, many of the voters may lack a clear understanding of how democracy works and of the processes by which public officials are chosen and the citizen can express his views.

For them The Post is herewith offering Volume II of a special section, which is a counterpart of one that in 1952 was credited with arousing an unprecedented participation by the citizenry in political activity.

Herein the voter will find a comprehensive summary of how democracy and representative government work, with emphasis on the role of the individual citizen. Special attention has been given to the presidential nomination and election process as it works in Texas. This is to help prepare the voter for the May 5 precinct conventions of the two major political parties.

Attention is directed especially to the large maps of Harris County showing the location and boundaries of all the county's 259 voting precincts. There is other information which will be helpful as the year advances.

IN PROVIDING this political guide to 1956, The Post hopes for an even greater public response than

See GUIDE on Page 2

Politics Everybody's Duty in a Democracy

By BRIAN SPINKS

POLITICS is everybody's business in a democracy.

In fact, the degree to which democracy exists depends upon how conscientiously and how actively everyone attends to that business.

There is a lot of it to be attended to this year.

THAT IS WHAT The Post said in 1952 in presenting the first of these special sections to assist the voters of Harris County and Texas in discharging their duties and responsibilities during a major election year.

It is no less true in 1956.

Approximately 340,000 of Harris County's 1 million-plus citizens qualified as voters before the Jan 31 deadline this year by paying their 1955 poll taxes or obtaining exemption certificates. The county's total voting strength in November probably will be a few thousand higher than that.

In the state as a whole the figure will be well over 2.5 million.

These figures—an all-time high record—reflect a high degree of popular interest in this year's elections and particularly in the presidential election.

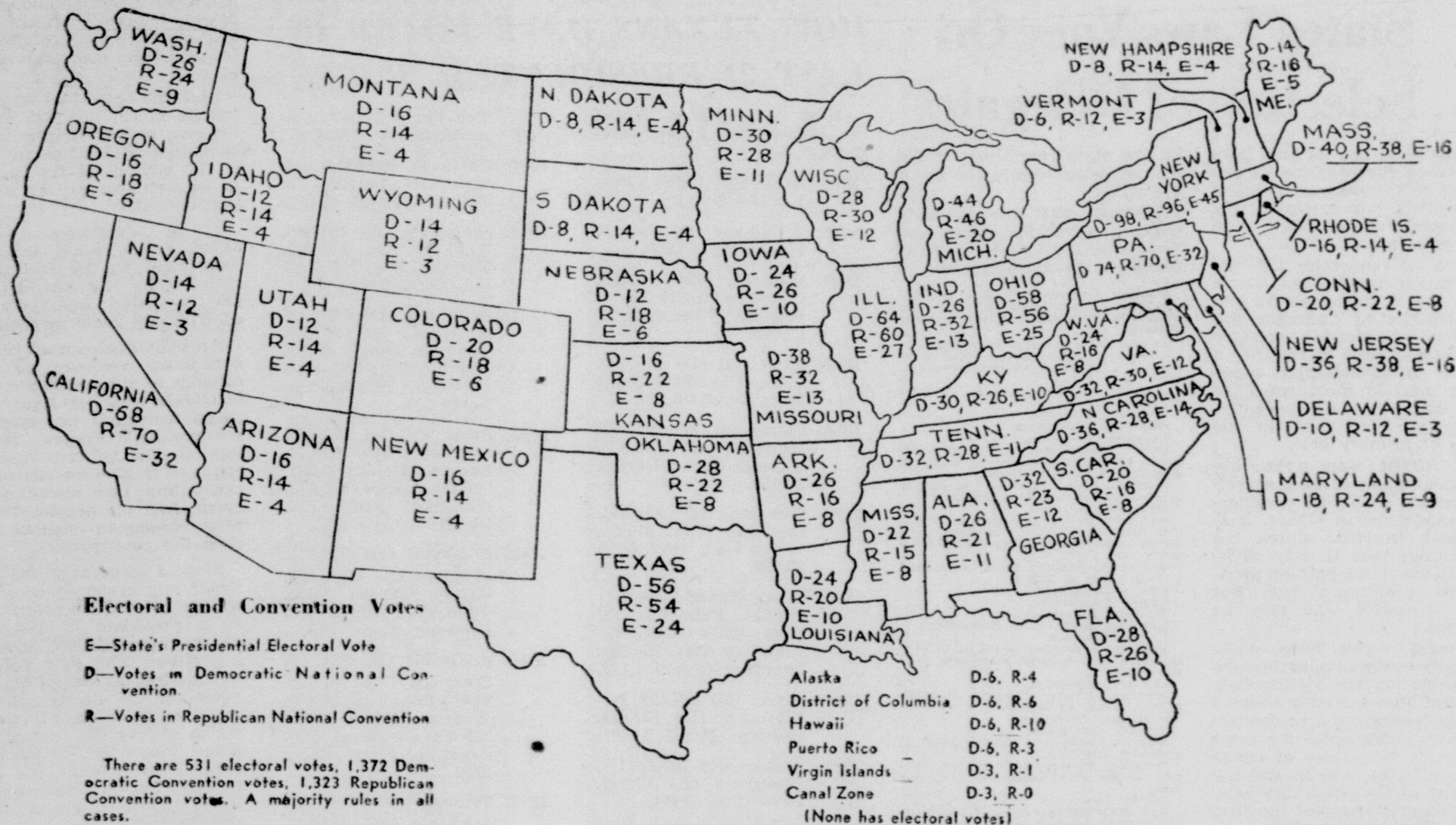
In the interest of free, democratic government, it is essential that a maximum number of these voters take part in this year's political activities. Participation is a basic element of democracy.

Essentially, democracy means self-government. If people do not participate in their government, it hardly can be said that they are governing themselves. And government of, for and by the people becomes a mere speech-making slogan.

In this country, the processes by which officials charged with the responsibility of running the government are chosen are, on paper, democratic. In fact, they are democratic only to the degree that the people take part in the electoral processes.

The last presidential election year, 1952, saw the greatest outpouring of voters in the nation.

See POLITICS on Page 3



Democracy Depends On Educated, Informed Voters

The whole theory of democratic government rests on the assumption of an intelligent, educated and informed electorate.

In other words, if people are going to govern themselves they must know what they are doing when they act and must have the capacity to understand the possible effects of their decisions.

The success or failure of representative government depends in the end on the wisdom with which the people themselves select the officials who represent them in the administration and operation of their government.

WITH LIFE as complex as it is in the atomic era of the industrial age and with government as big an operation as it has become, the burden imposed on each citizen if he is to act and vote intelligently is tremendous.

The development of propaganda techniques along with the technological advances of communication media utilized for propaganda purposes have not made the voter's task any easier. If anything, they help to add to his confusion and make more difficult his job finding out what the truth really is.

When this is added to the deliberate efforts of government officials themselves to suppress, withhold or distort information to which the voter is entitled to guide him in making intelligent decisions, it is hardly surprising if he makes many mistakes or acts on the basis of incomplete, inadequate or distorted information.

Constant Effort

To a large extent he is forced to rely on his own wits and native intelligence in separating the wheat from the chaff, the truth from the untruth and half-truth. Any degree of education helps.

To be fully and accurately informed when one enters the voting booth calls for a constant year-round, never-ending effort on the part of the citizen voter.

Rarely it is possible for one to attain the knowledge needed for marking a ballot intelligently in a few minutes,

hours, days, weeks or even months before election day. Even those who work at keeping informed constantly can never be sure that they have all of the facts they need on which to base a decision.

FORTUNATELY, in any large group of people, the mistakes of one individual are to some extent canceled by someone else in the group. That holds true up to a certain point, but beyond that the risk of disaster increases.

The facts of modern life and human nature being what they are, it is probably useless to hope for an ideally informed electorate or anything approaching that. But, if even a majority of the potential voters make an effort to inform themselves adequately, there is still hope for success of the American experiment in democratic representative government.

In politics, the question that always overshadows every other, whether admitted or not, is: Who is going to wield the power and reap the advantages that go with it? In other words, who gets the job and the right to dispense jobs?

The voter who remembers that is not likely to be swayed too much by emotionalism.

THE GREATEST menace to democratic government is the voter who votes blindly because he is too lazy or too indifferent to inform himself properly before he acts at the polls.

Obviously, the information furnished by a political candidate himself or by someone with a special interest in his election should be taken with some reservations and with the understanding that it naturally is slanted in favor of the candidate. The same thing is true of what his opponents and enemies have to say about him.

The voter is in the position of having, to weigh one source of information against the other and trying to figure out what the probable truth is.

GENERALLY, the law fixes certain minimum qualifications which a person must have before he can run for any particular office. Some of these are written into the Constitution and some in the statutes,

VOTES EACH STATE HAS IN ELECTORAL COLLEGE IN 1956

Alabama 11	Maine 5	Ohio 25
Arizona 4	Maryland 9	Oklahoma 8
Arkansas 4	Massachusetts 16	Oregon 6
California 32	Michigan 20	Pennsylvania 32
Colorado 6	Minnesota 11	Rhode Island 4
Connecticut 8	Mississippi 8	South Carolina 8
Delaware 3	Missouri 13	South Dakota 4
Florida 10	Montana 4	Tennessee 11
Georgia 12	Nebraska 6	Texas 24
Idaho 4	Nevada 3	Utah 4
Illinois 27	New Hampshire 4	Vermont 3
Indiana 13	New Jersey 16	Virginia 12
Iowa 10	New Mexico 4	Washington 9
Kansas 8	New York 45	West Virginia 8
Kentucky 10	North Carolina 14	Wisconsin 12
Louisiana 10	North Dakota 4	

It can be assumed that the candidate has those.

It is a vast amount of other information that the voter needs, information as objective as possible, to determine who is the ablest and best qualified of those available for the job.

In short, the voter must be a personnel expert so far as government is concerned.

The principles in which a man professes to believe, his honesty and his integrity are, of course, factors to be weighed, together with the degree the candidate's views on controversial questions and his general philosophy of government coincide with those of the voter.

Checkup on All

The voter who takes his responsibilities of citizenship seriously, and who realizes that his own welfare is linked with that of the whole group, will try to inform himself about every candidate upon whom he votes. And he will not rely on one source of information unless he is dependable for honesty, adequacy and accuracy.

He will resort to every source of information available to him before arriving at a final conclusion. Friends in whose judgment he has confidence and who are well informed about a particular candidate or proposition are sometimes helpful.

SO ARE ALL the information media—newspapers, radio, television, magazines and other publications.

But the voter needs not only to know everything there is to know about the individual candidate or proposition to be

voted upon. He needs to know the facts about the problems with which whoever is elected will have to deal while in office, the nature of the decision which will have to be made, and the policies which should be followed.

How else is it possible to tell if a particular person seeking the job is qualified for the job or not, or if he is more qualified than any other person available?

The voter's job of keeping informed is thus a perpetual one, and not one that can be tossed off just before an election. Certainly it cannot be done during the few minutes that one spends in a voting booth.

266 of 531 Electoral Votes Needed To Win Presidency

Frequent proposals have been made for changing the system by which the nation's President and vice president are chosen so that the Electoral College vote would reflect the popular vote, but none has been adopted.

Under the present system, the candidate who carries a state usually receives all of that state's votes in the Electoral College which actually elects the President and vice president.

TO BE ELECTED, a candidate must receive 266 of the 531 electoral votes.

If no candidate receives a majority, the election of the President and vice president is thrown into the Congress. The House of Representatives elects a President from among

TO NOMINATE

Magic Vote Totals Are 662 and 687

It will take 662 votes to win a nomination at the Republican National Convention this year and 687 to get a nomination in the Democratic National Convention.

The Republican convention will have 1,323 delegates and the Democratic one 1,372.

Each delegate will have one vote in the Republican convention, which will be held in the 15,000-seat Cow Palace at San Francisco Aug. 20. Half-votes will be permitted in the Democratic National Convention which will be held in the International Amphitheatre at Chicago on Aug. 13.

This will be the first Republican National Convention ever held in the Far West. It will mark the 100th anniversary of the Republican Party.

The first nominating convention of the party was held in Philadelphia on June 17-19, 1856. It was preceded by an informal organizational conference at Pittsburgh on Feb. 22-23 of that year.

This is also the centennial year of the Republican National Committee.

the three candidates with the largest number of electoral votes. In this case, each state would have only one vote, and the political affiliation of the state's representatives probably would determine the state's preference.

IF NO candidate for vice president receives a majority in the Electoral College, then the office is filled by the United States Senate from the two candidates having the largest number of electoral votes.

In 1952, President Eisenhower received 442 of the 531 electoral votes to only 89 for the Democratic nominee, Adlai Stevenson, although Mr. Eisenhower polled only 33.9 million popular votes to Mrs. Stevenson's 27.3 million.

States' Laws Vary On Selection of Delegates

Each state has its own laws governing the selection of delegates to the national political conventions which name party nominees for President and vice president.

Most of the states use the convention method as Texas does, but 18 states, Alaska and the District of Columbia are holding presidential primary elections in 1956 to indicate a choice of presidential candidates and, in most cases, to elect convention delegates. There are variations in the types of primary held.

IN SOME state primaries, delegates must express a preference for a specific presidential candidate. In others, it is optional. In some states, the preference vote is only advisory. Some states hold no presidential preference vote but elect delegates who may be pledged.

Several states have made changes in the nominating primary system since 1952. Indiana and Montana have adopted straight presidential preference systems under which the voter expresses his choice of candidates directly. Alaska and the District of Columbia also have adopted primaries for the first time. Florida revised its primary law so that slates of delegates pledged to specific candidates might be voted on.

IN THREE states, Alabama, Georgia and Arkansas, presidential primaries are only permissive. In Alabama, the party's state primaries may be held in accordance with party rules; and in Arkansas, the state executive committee of the party must hold a presidential primary if a qualified candidate petitions for one.

Although Maryland picks its national convention delegates by state convention, delegates to the state conventions are chosen by primary election.

In a few states, national delegates are picked by the party's state executive committee. Also, in a few states, including Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania, all or a specific number of delegates-at-large are selected in state conventions or

by the state committee, while district delegates are chosen in primaries.

THESE ARE the methods which the various states and territories use in selecting national convention delegates:

Alabama: Convention or state executive committee; primary election permissive; presidential preference shown by choice of delegates.

Arizona: Party executive committee.

Arkansas: State committee; presidential primary if petitioned by qualified candidate.

California: Primary, June 5; all delegates elected.

Colorado: Convention.

Connecticut: Convention.

Delaware: Convention.

Florida: Primary election, May 29; presidential choice by preference by choice of delegates; all delegates elected.

Georgia: State executive committee; presidential preference vote permissive.

Idaho: Convention.

Illinois: Primary for election of district delegates, April 10; convention elects delegates-at-large; direct presidential preference vote.

Indiana: Convention; direct presidential preference vote on May 8.

Iowa: Convention.

Kansas: Convention.

Kentucky: Convention.

Louisiana: State central committee.

Maine: Convention.

Maryland: Convention; delegates to state convention elected; direct presidential preference vote.

Michigan: Convention.

Minnesota: Primary, March 20; delegates-at-large elected by convention.

Mississippi: Convention.

Missouri: Convention.

Montana: Convention; direct presidential preference vote June 5.

Nebraska: Primary, May 15; all delegates elected; direct presidential preference vote.

Nevada: Convention.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Primary, March 13; all delegates elected; direct presidential preference vote.

New Jersey: Primary, April 17; all delegates elected; direct presidential preference vote.

New Mexico: Convention.

New York: Primary, June 5, for election of district delegates; delegates-at-large elected by state convention.

North Carolina: Convention.

North Dakota: Convention.

Ohio: Primary, May 8; all delegates elected.

Oklahoma: Convention.

OREGON: Primary, May 18; all delegates elected; direct presidential preference vote.

Pennsylvania: Primary, April 24; district delegates elected; delegates-at-large elected by state committee; direct presidential preference vote.

Rhode Island: Convention.

South Carolina: Convention.

South Dakota: Primary, June 5; all delegates elected.

Tennessee: Convention.

TEXAS: Convention.

Utah: Convention.

Vermont: Convention.

HOW TEXANS HAVE VOTED IN LAST 21 PRESIDENTIAL RACES

How Texans Have Voted in Presidential Races, 1872-1952.

1872: Grant (R) 47,406. Greeley (D) 66,500.

1876: Tilden (D) 104,755. Hayes (R) 44,800.

1880: Hancock (D) 156,428. Garfield (R) 57,893. Weaver (Greenback) 27,405.

1884: Cleveland (D) 225,309. Blaine (R) 93,141. Saint John (Prob) 3,534.

1888: Cleveland (D) 234,883. Harrison (R) 88,280. Streeter (Union Labor) 29,459.

1892: Cleveland (D) 136,594. Harrison (R) 99,851. Weaver (People's) 23,730.

1896: Bryan (D and Populist) 361,224. Palmer (Nat'l Dem) (Gold) 4,853. McKinley (R) 158,894. Levering (Prob) 1,722.

1900: Bryan (D) 267,432. McKinley (R) 130,641. Wooley (Prob) 2,644.

1904: Parker (D) 167,200. T. Roosevelt (R) 51,242. Debs (Soc) 2,791.

1908: Bryan (D) 217,302. Taft (R) 65,666. Chafin (Prob) 1,634. Debs (Soc) 7,870.

1912: Wilson (D) 219,489. Taft (R) 26,745. T. Roosevelt (Prob) 28,530. Debs (Soc) 24,896.

1916: Wilson (D) 286,514. Hughes (R) 64,919. Hanly (Prob) 1,985. Benson (Soc) 18,963.

1920: Cox (D) 288,514. Harding (R) 114,269. Debs (Soc) 8,121. Black and

Tan Party 27,247. American Party 47,968.

1924: Davis (D) 484,605. Coolidge (R) 130,023. La Follette (Prog) 42,881.

1928: Hoover (R) 367,036. Smith (D) 341,032. Thomas (Soc) 722. Foster (Com) 209.

1932: Roosevelt (D) 760,348. Hoover (R) 97,959. Thomas (Soc) 4,450. Harvey (Lib) 324. Foster (Com) 207. Jackson Party 104.

1936: Roosevelt (D) 734,485. Landon (R) 103,874. Lemke (Union) 3,281. Thomas (Soc) 1,075. Colvin (Prob) 514. Browder (Com) 253.

1940: Roosevelt (D) 840,151. Willkie (R) 199,152. Babson (Prob) 1,925. Thomas (Soc) 728. Browder (Com) 212.

1944: Roosevelt (D) 821,605. Dewey (R) 191,425. Texas Regulars 125,439. Watson (Prob) 1,017. Thomas (Soc) 594. America First Party 250.

1948: Truman (D) 750,700. Dewey (R) 282,240. Thurmond (States Rights Dems) 106,909. Wallace (Prog) 3,764. Watson (Prob) 2,758. Thomas (Soc) 874.

1952: Eisenhower (R) 1,102,878. Stevenson (D) 969,228. Hallinan (Prog) 294. Hamblen (Prob) 1,983. MacArthur (Christian Nat) 833. MacArthur (Con) 730.

purpose of the gifts, loans, payments and debts.

Besides being subject to the criminal penalty for failing to file a required statement or for filing a false one, the candidate forfeits his right to have his name placed on the ballot in any subsequent election.

If he fails to report, in whole or in part, any gift, loan, payment or debt, he becomes civilly liable to each opposing candidate for double the amount of the unreported gift or loan, plus attorney's fees.

If a candidate knowingly

permits or assents to any violation of the law limiting campaign expenditures by anybody, he loses the right to have his name on the ballot in that election.

HOWEVER, IN general election, no candidate will forfeit this right if the state Constitution prescribes the qualifications for the office he seeks.

Quo warranto court proceedings can be brought by the state, at the request of any citizen, to determine the right of any candidate charged with violation of this law to have his name on the ballot.

Candidates, Public Guarded From 'Fly-by-Night' Papers

Political candidates, and the public, are given some protection in the new Texas election law against so-called "news-papers" or other publications which often spring up during election years for the purpose of making a quick dollar from political advertising.

No publication is permitted to sell, solicit or offer advertising from more than one candidate for any or all public offices unless it has been published and generally distributed for one year preceding acceptance of the advertising.

THE PENALTY is a fine between \$500 and \$1,000 and three to six months in jail, with each violation a separate offense.

Legitimate political advertising—which includes all printed matter, material broadcast by television and radio and billboard displays—must be la-

beled as advertising. The material must be signed by the person paying for the printing, publication or broadcasting before it can be accepted.

That applies whether the cost is paid by one person or 2,000. There's a maximum fine of \$100 for each violation.

The names of those paying for an advertisement for a candidate running for a federal office must be printed in the advertisement itself.

Filing Is Advised

This is not required if the candidate is seeking a state, district, county or precinct office, although the "copy" must be signed.

To protect themselves, it is advisable that the advertising mediums file and preserve the signed advertising copy for at least a year.

THE LAW regulating cam-

paign contributions and expenditures indirectly affects political advertising, since advertising is a legal campaign expenditure.

Since no individual may contribute more than \$25 out of his own pocket directly to the campaign of a candidate, that is the ceiling on the amount he himself can pay on an advertisement.

If an advertisement costs \$1,500, for example, and if it were paid for by individuals rather than the candidate or his campaign managers, 60 contributors would be required.

An individual can, of course, contribute whatever he likes directly to the candidate. The candidate and his legal campaign managers can spend it for any legal purpose, including advertising, but they are required to give a strict public accounting for every penny spent. And the names of campaign managers must be filed with the county clerk.

Since a corporation may not under any circumstances contribute to the campaign fund of a candidate in Texas, it cannot buy political advertising either. The only political advertising a corporation is permitted to do is when a question is to be voted on which affects the franchise of a corporation having the right of eminent domain, the right to condemn private property. Even that is closely regulated and limited.

THE LAW defines a "candidate" as anyone who has told another person or the public at large that he is going to run for any public office.

If an association or organization other than a corporation buys political advertising directly, the advertising copy must be signed by the officials of the group. If the advertisement is in behalf of a candidate for federal office, which includes United States senators and congressmen, the name of the association paying for the advertisement must be printed in the advertisement.

Avoids Disguises

The general purpose of the laws is to keep political advertising from being disguised as something else and to make sure that there is an accurate public accounting of a candidate's expenditures, including advertising costs.

In the case of candidates for federal offices, there is the additional purpose of letting the public be fully aware of who is paying for the advertising if it is someone other than the candidate and his campaign managers.

If an editor or manager of a publication demands or receives anything of value, or any promise of future benefit, for publishing anything for or against a candidate or proposition as editorial matter, both he and the person offering the reward are subject to a maximum fine of \$1,000 or 30 days in jail.

If the offense is committed by the president of a corporation or by an officer of a corporation with the president's consent, the corporation forfeits its charter.

SIMILARLY, IF the editor, publisher, manager or agent of any publication publishes political advertising as anything but that and without labeling it as advertising, he is subject to a maximum fine of \$1,000 or 30 days in jail.

There is the same penalty if he wilfully demands or receives for doing this anything in excess of the regular advertising rates.

Also liable is the person who pays or offers to pay anything in excess of the regular advertising rate in return for the publication of political advertising matter except as advertising.

CAMPAIGN RULES

Continued From Page 18
penditures or advertisements and therefore did not report them.

IT WAS contended, in arguments before the appeals court, that the law simply insures that expenditures of money over \$25 will be reported and that removal of the limitation would permit unlimited unreported expenditures.

A candidate, campaign manager or assistant campaign manager who makes an illegal expenditure can be fined \$5,000 and imprisoned for five years. The same maximum penalty applies if they knowingly receive an unlawful loan or gift from a corporation.

There is the same maximum penalty if any office, agent or employee of an association formed for purely religious, charitable, eleemosynary, civic, commercial or industrial purposes permits the use of any assets contributed to it by a corporation for political activity.

The law requires each candidate to keep an accurate record of all gifts, loans or things of value received by him, his campaign manager or his assistant campaign managers, and all debts incurred.

FORMERLY, THE law required a candidate to file sworn statements of expenditures at intervals of 20 days, starting 60 days before the election,

with one not more than five nor less than two days before the election. A statement also was required not more than 20 nor less than 15 days before a runoff primary election, with another not more than five nor less than two days before the runoff.

These statements had to include an estimate of the additional amount the candidate expected to spend or become liable for up to the date of the election. A final statement had to be filed not less than 10 days after the election.

2 Sworn Statements

The 54th Legislature in 1955, feeling that these requirements were unnecessarily burdensome on the candidate, changed these provisions of the law so that now so that the candidate must file only two sworn statements, one not less than seven or more than 10 days prior to the day of the election and a supplemental one within 10 days after the election.

THE SWORN statements must include the names and addresses of all persons who contributed or loaned anything to the candidate or his campaign managers, the date of the gift or loan, and the amount. It also must show the names and addresses of all persons to whom any gift, loan or payment of more than \$1 was made or debt is owed and the

GUIDE FOR VOTERS

Continued From Page 1

that given its prototype four years ago. That year, so many more people than ever before in Texas took part in party caucuses and conventions, and cast ballots, that the effect was felt nationally. And The Post was credited with helping to bring this about.

The 1952 guide, an eight-page special section published without advertising on April 20, was estimated to have reached a minimum of 750,000 adult residents of the Southeast Texas area served by The Post.

The demand for copies was so great that it was rushed into another printing. Counter sales and mail orders soon exhausted the supply.

More than 100,000 additional copies were printed and distributed by The Post without cost as a special supplement in weekly and daily newspapers published throughout the 26-county Houston trade area.

The Post placed advertisements in each of these 73 newspapers calling attention to the supplement. Radio Station KPRC and television station KPRC-TV, both owned by The Post, carried sustaining programs emphasizing the importance of voter participation in the Democratic and Republican party activities.

SOME 375,000 copies of the section in all were distributed, and it was estimated that each reached a minimum of two voters. The public service project was conceded to have been the most extensive ever undertaken by any Texas newspaper.

The resultant outpouring of voters for the May precinct conventions was hailed as an outstanding example of democracy in action at the grass-roots level.

The inspiration for the project came from Oveta Culp Hobby, president and editor of The Post. Early that January she had suggested the need for a series of stories explaining to the voters the mechanics by which democratic representative government works in Texas. Executive Editor Arthur Laro assigned Brian Spinks, a reporter, to prepare the series.

The material assembled in two months of research was so voluminous that it was decided to present it in a special section. Maps, tables, charts and diagrams were added to the story material. "Democracy Is Your Job" was the theme adopted.

And history was made in Texas.



SEN LYNDON JOHNSON
May Be 'Favorite Son'



GOV ALLAN SHIVERS
Wants To Head Texans

Texas and to maneuver the senior senator into the DAC-PAC camp where he does not belong."

Sen Johnson replied that, if chosen to lead the state's delegation, he would want to go to Chicago as the representative of no one faction. Later, he said that he believed those who represent the state at Chicago should be willing to return home and work for the election of the Democratic Party's nominees in the November general election.

GOV SHIVERS challenged Sen Johnson to declare himself on a number of issues related to states' rights, including the controversial one of interposition. Sen Johnson replied that his position on current issues was well known. The governor declared that Sen Johnson had aligned himself with "the Rayburn-Skelton-DAC-PAC-NAACP wing" of the party.

The governor also said he thought that Sen Johnson's favorite son candidacy and that for chairmanship of the Texas delegation should be considered separately. In explaining his unwillingness to commit himself in advance to support any presidential candidate the Democratic convention might name, he said: "I don't believe in putting the interests of any political party above the interests of our nation."

The governor has centered his attack on left-wing groups in the party and has proposed that Texas Democrats, in their precinct conventions, take a stand in favor of interposition and states' rights.

SEN JOHNSON, as a favorite son candidate, has received support from some moderate conservatives and appears to have the full backing of liberal-loyalist groups both as a candidate for the presidential nomination and as chairman of the Texas delegation.

It is expected that the pro-Shivers faction in Harris County will support Mr Werlein for chairman of the party's May 8 county convention and for head of the county's delegation to the May 22 state convention at Dallas.

The pro-Johnson and anti-Shivers groups have not yet disclosed their candidates, although the names of Atty J. Edwin Smith and Atty Sam D. W. Low, a Johnson supporter, have been mentioned.

feated the incumbent county chairman, Bob Tucker, a loyalist.

The county committee, because of its split nature, reached an impasse which finally was resolved by leaders of the two factions working out a set of "fair play" rules to be followed in conducting official business of the Democratic Party in the county this year, including the filling of vacancies on the committee and the conduct of precinct conventions to be held May 5.

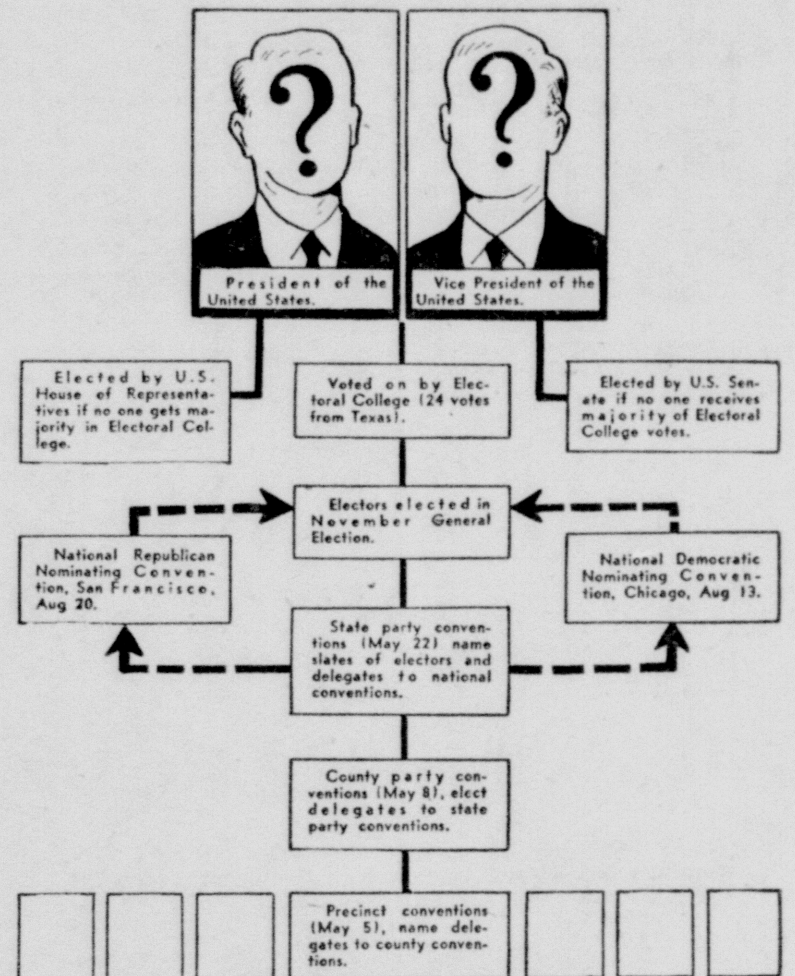
GOV SHIVERS has announced that he will not be a candidate for public office in 1956, but his supporters are proposing him as chairman of the Texas delegation to the Democratic National Convention to be held in Chicago starting Aug 13. They want the delegation to go to the convention uninstructed as to candidates for the Democratic presidential and vice presidential nomination.

The Shivers group generally advocates a stand for states rights and for restoration of the two-thirds rule in the national nominating convention. It has been suggested that Gov Shivers might be nominated for national committeeman if he wins control of the state convention at Dallas May 22.

HOUSE SPEAKER Rayburn proposed that the Texas delegation be instructed to vote for U. S. Sen Lyndon B. Johnson as the state's favorite son candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination and also that he head the state's delegation to the Chicago convention.

This dual proposal precipitated a headon contest between Gov Shivers and Sen Johnson for leadership of the delegation.

Mr Rayburn, in advancing his proposal, declared that its objective was unity among Texas Democrats, but Gov Shivers calls it a "cynical and calculated effort to divide the conservative Democrats of



Texas' Role in the Presidential Election Process HOPES OF GOPs

Continued From Page 1

ident Eisenhower in the November election, the policy instituted in 1952 of inviting conservative-minded Democrats to affiliate themselves actively and openly with the Republican Party, rather than continuing a "hopeless" minority battle to regain control of the national Democratic Party, is being continued.

Republican National Committeeman H. J. (Jack) Porter has renewed the invitation repeatedly and frequently. Acceptance of the invitation by a large number of conservative-minded Texans who now persist in calling themselves Democrats, even though they have little or nothing in common with the national leadership of that party, would bring about a political realignment which could result in a two-party system.

TEXAS REPUBLICANS feel that the result would be better government and better public officials at all levels of government within the state, that

issues would be more sharply and clearly defined, that voters would be better able to make intelligent decisions at the polls and that political divisions would be on a more logical basis.

In substance, Texas now has three major political parties, with the three of them trying to wear two shoes. Two of them insist they are entitled to the name "Democrats," and each struggles to control the same party machinery. The inevitable result is a great amount of pointless confusion both within the party organization and in the minds of the voters.

AS THE system now exists, Republicans often vote Republican in national or presidential elections and then vote Democratic in state, district, county elections, participating in Democratic primary elections. Split-ticket voting in general elections is permitted in Texas, and many voters, although professing to be Democrats, do the same thing that the Republicans do.

In 1952, the Republican Party cross-filed practically all Democratic nominees for state-wide offices and made no effort to elect candidates of its own to those positions. This was part of the effort to carry the state for Mr Eisenhower. As a result of the big vote polled by Gov Shivers as a Republican nominee in the 1952 general election, the Republican Party was required in 1954 to nominate candidates for state, district, county and precinct offices by the primary election method under Texas law. It did.

The party also nominated by primary election in 1926, 1930 and 1934.

HOWEVER, BECAUSE of the small vote polled by the Republican candidate for governor in the 1954 general election, fewer than 200,000, the party this year has the option of nominating candidates for state, district, county and precinct offices by either the primary or convention method.

The party's State Executive Committee has selected the convention method, and these nominations will be made at the second series of party conventions this year, to be held during the summer.

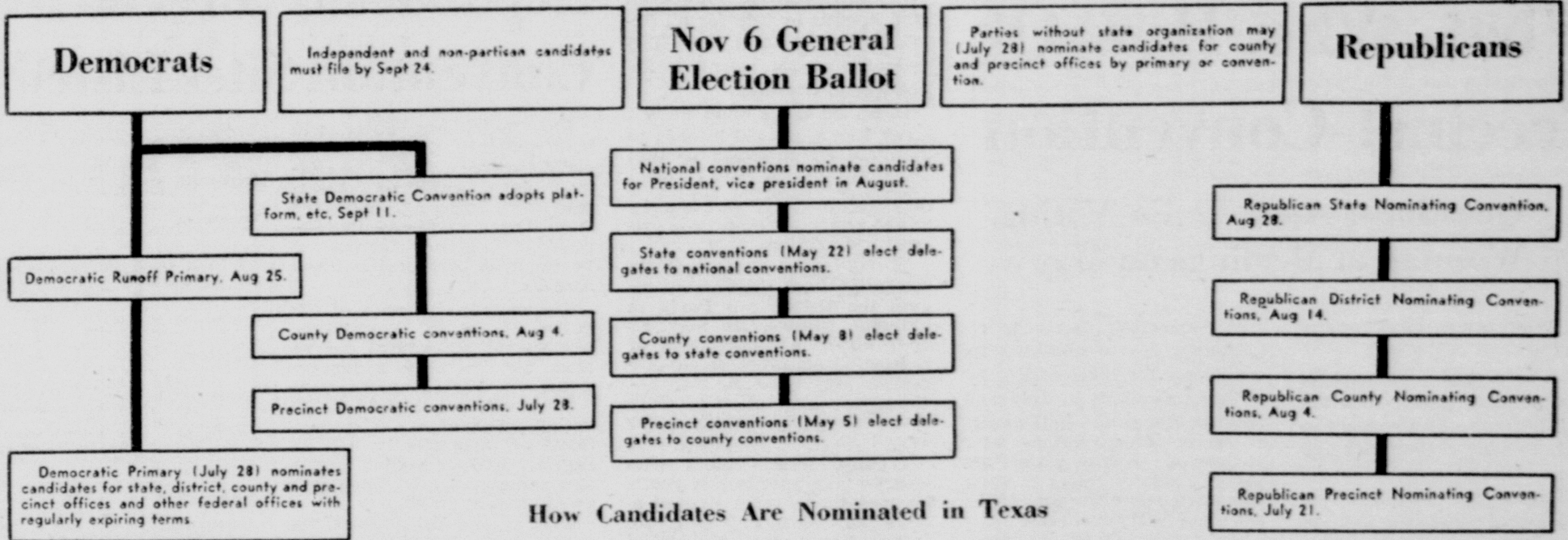
Top leaders of the Republican Party have declared that, as a matter of policy, the party will concentrate its efforts this year principally on state and federal legislative offices, although candidates may be nominated for other offices.

HARRIS VOTES WERE LIKE THIS IN 1952

More than a quarter million voters of Harris County cast ballots in the presidential election of November, 1952, setting an alltime record.

President Eisenhower, the Republican nominee, led his Democratic opponent, Adlai Stevenson, by 39,061 votes. Mr Eisenhower and his running mate, Vice President Richard Nixon, received 146,665 votes in the county to 107,604 cast for Mr Stevenson and Sen John Sparkman.

Gov Allan Shivers received 165,667 votes as the Democratic candidate and 71,280 as the Republican candidate for governor in 1952. He and most other state Democratic officials were cross-filed by the Republican Party so that their names appeared on the ballot in both columns. The cross-filing provision of the Texas election law later was eliminated by the Texas Legislature.



How Candidates Are Nominated in Texas

Texas Ranks 6th In Nomination Power

Texas, which voted for President Eisenhower in the 1952 presidential election, will have 16 more votes in this year's Republican National Convention than it had in the 1952 one.

The state has been apportioned 54 votes, including 12 delegates at large and two from each of its 21 congressional districts. Its voting strength in the 1952 convention was only 38 votes, although they were of crucial importance.

TEXAS NOW ranks sixth among the 48 states in the number of Republican convention votes. Only New York with 90, California and Pennsylvania with 70 each, Illinois with 60 and Ohio with 56 will have a stronger voice when the party's convention meets at San Francisco Aug 20.

The state also will have four more votes in this year's Democratic National Convention than it had in the 1952 one. The Texas convention vote this year will be 56, compared with 52 four years ago. That also is the sixth largest in the nation.

New York will have 98 votes in the Democratic convention, Pennsylvania 74, California 68, Illinois 64 and Ohio 58.

THE STATE Democratic convention at Dallas May 22 will elect two delegates from each of the 21 congressional districts of the state and 14 delegates at large.

There will be a total of 1,323 delegate votes in the Republican National Convention this year and 1,372 in the Democratic National Convention. Under present rules of both parties, a simple majority is required to win the presidential and vice presidential nominations.

The Democratic Party formerly required a two-thirds majority but abandoned the rule. Gov Allan Shivers of Texas has said that, if he attends the Democratic National Convention this year, he will press for restoration of the two-thirds rule.

THE REPUBLICAN National Committee, in apportioning votes for the 1956 convention, allowed four delegates at large for each state. Two additional delegates at large were allowed for each representative at large in Congress from each state. (Texas has one congressman at large.)

Four delegates at large were apportioned the Territory of Alaska and six delegates at large were allowed the District of Columbia and Hawaii, with

Map showing each state's vote at Democratic and Republican national convention is on Page 20.

four additional delegates allowed if the delegate to Congress elected at the last preceding election was the Republican nominee. Three delegates at large were allowed Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands were given one.

EACH STATE which cast its Electoral College vote or a majority of them for the Republican presidential nominee in 1952 gets an additional six delegates at large. If a state did not do that but at that election or a later one held prior to the 1956 general election elected a Republican U. S. senator or Republican governor, it also gets the additional delegates at large.

Each congressional district casting 2,000 or more votes for any Republican elector in the 1952 presidential election or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding congressional election gets one district delegate. An additional delegate is allowed if the vote cast was 10,000 or more.

AN ALTERNATE delegate is allowed for each convention delegates to the Republican National Convention.

The Democratic National Committee, in apportioning the votes of that party's national convention, to be held in Chicago Aug 13, allotted to each state the number of votes it had in the party's 1952 convention plus four additional votes if the state cast its electoral votes for the Democratic nominee for President and vice president in the 1952 election or if it elected a Democratic governor or United States senator on or after Nov 4, 1952.

Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico each was allowed six votes with three votes each for the Virgin Islands and the Panama Canal Zone.

DISTRICT DELEGATES were allotted on the basis of two votes for each representative of the state in Congress whose district comprises less than an entire state.

Delegate at large votes were apportioned as follows: 1) Two votes for each United States senator, 2) four votes for any state which cast its electoral vote for the Democratic nominee for President and vice president in the 1948 election; 3) two votes for each congressional district lost by a state in the congressional reapportionment as a result of the 1950 census; 4) two votes for each representative in Congress elected by the voters of an entire state, 5) four votes

for any state which either cast its 1952 Electoral College vote for the Democratic nominee for President and vice president or elected a Democratic governor or United States senator on or after Nov 4, 1952.

ONE-HALF votes will be permitted in the Democratic National Convention. A state thus may elect one delegate for each vote allotted it or two delegates with one-half vote each. One alternate may be elected for each delegate-at-large whether that delegate has a full or a half vote. But only one alternate may be elected for each district vote regardless of whether the district is represented by one delegate with a full vote or two delegates with a half vote each.

CHANGES

Cross-Filing Ban Now in Voting Code

The provisions of the Texas Election Code which permitted the Republican Party to cross-file Democratic Party nominees for state offices in 1952 was eliminated by the state Legislature last year.

As the law stands now, the name of no candidate may appear on a general election ballot as the nominee of two or more political parties.

THE LEGISLATURE made these other important changes in the law in 1955:

1) The dates for fixing and payment of filing fees for primary elections was advanced from June to May.

2) The filing fee for candidates for lieutenant governor was set at \$600 and that of candidates for justice of the courts of civil appeal at 5 per cent of the annual salary, the same as for candidates for state-wide offices.

3) The number of sworn statements of campaign expenditures which candidates are required to file was reduced to two, one before the election and one after.

MINOR CHANGES included one allowing the Texas secretary of state to publish constitutional amendments by contracting with a state-wide association of daily or weekly newspapers. Another made it unnecessary to obtain certificates of convenience for the transportation of voting machines within a county.

Two state constitutional amendments voted in 1954 affect this year's elections: One permits members of the regular armed forces to vote if they qualify, and the other increased the terms of elected district, county and precinct officer officials from two to four years.

POLITICS --- YOUR JOB

Continued From Page 1
tion's history. More than 61.5 million votes were cast. Yet that was, roughly, less than two-thirds of the citizens over 21 who might have qualified and voted.

This is in contrast with a better than 90 per cent participation in some other countries which Americans tend to regard as less democratic.

DESPITE A better understanding on the part of American citizens of their responsibilities, a great many persist in thinking of politics as something inherently wicked, corrupt and evil. There is a tendency to speak depreciatingly of professional politicians.

The fact is that the more people who abstain from political activity, because they think politics is a dirty business, the easier it is for corruption to exist.

Political parties, far from being instruments of evil, are a necessary adjunct of representative government. They are the vehicle through which the people govern themselves. It is only through political parties that the ordinary citizen can act effectively in influencing or directing his own government.

Each state has its own laws regulating the activities of political parties.

BUT NO LAW can guarantee a maximum degree of democracy in government. That is something only the people themselves can assure by participation in their government through political activity.

Participation involves a great deal more, however, than simply voting in a general election every two or four years. It involves participation in all of the primaries and conventions of the party which most nearly represents the individual citizen's views, and in all other activities which have to do either with the selection of nominees for public office or the shaping of policies to be followed if the party prevails at the polls.

Organization Determines Effectiveness of Politics

Organization is basic to all effective political action.

Political parties don't just run themselves.

It takes organization to accomplish the purposes for which political parties exist, the winning of elections, as well as a great deal of concentrated energy and, in most cases, a lot of money.

The organization of any political party is pyramidal, with the voting precinct, of which there are now 259 in Harris County, the basic unit.

IT IS THERE that the votes are, and it is there that the votes are cast on election day.

The citizen who limits his political activity to voting in general elections, presidential or otherwise, can not claim to be fully represented by the winner of the contest. He simply votes for or against individuals who were selected by somebody else as the nominees of a party.

THE INDEPENDENT voter is not really independent. He often finds himself in the position of having to accept the man he considers the lesser of two evils. Yet, if he has failed to participate in the selection of those nominees and in the formulation of the policies to which the party and its candidates are committed, he can blame no one but himself.

It is true that the political party of a voter's choice or its candidates may not accurately or completely reflect the views of any individual member. A party's policies usually represent a consensus, a distillation of many individual views on which a majority can agree.

An individual voter may be a member of a minority group within the party with which he is generally sympathetic. But there are ways for him to make his voice heard and even get his views accepted within the party organization if he is only willing to work at it hard enough.

IF HE EXCUSES himself by saying that he does not have the time for political activity, what he is really saying is that he wants democracy, with all of its freedoms and rights, handed to him on a silver platter without any effort on his part.

There can be self-government only if the citizen is willing to work at governing himself. If he neglects his job, he will be governed by somebody else.

And the more citizens who refuse or fail to put forth the effort required, the less democracy there is for all in fact. The forms may exist, but they may have little practical meaning.

Elections are won or lost by the sum total of precincts that can be carried. And it is in the precinct that, theoretically at least, the voice of the people speaks.

A party's precinct chairman is a pretty important person. His value to the party lies in the number of voters of his community he can influence and the number of votes he can deliver at the polls on election day—by honest and legitimate means, of course.

In addition, he sits as a member of the party's county committee. **WINNING on Page 7**

FOR PRECINCT CONVENTIONS

Harris Factions Adopt Rules for 'Fair Play'

A set of "fair play" rules for conducting precinct conventions has been agreed upon by the two organized factions of the Democratic Party in Harris County—the "liberals" (or loyalists) and the "conservatives."

The rules were proposed over a year ago by Presley E. Werlein Jr., a conservative and the chairman of the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee, as a result of the walkouts, lockouts and rump convention of 1952, and the succeeding disagreements over the filling of vacancies on the committee and the recognition of delegates of the county and state conventions.

LIBERAL MEMBERS of the committee rejected the rules as first proposed but a compromise revision was worked out by both sides and a set of nine rules was officially adopted last Jan. 14.

"With the precinct conventions conducted under these procedural rules, whichever side has the majority is the one in control and there will be no basis for rump conventions," Mr. Werlein said. "It should smooth over the bitterness between the elements of the committee."

But, as was pointed out by a loyalist leader, Dean Johnston, secretary of the county executive committee, the rules extend only to mechanical procedures and represent no political compromises.

"The basic differences still exist," he said. "There will be the same emotions and irritations."

RULE NUMBER 1 limits participation in precinct conventions to qualified voters of that precinct whose names appear on a certified list of voters or who swear to their eligibility for exemption, and who further affirm that they will not take part in a precinct convention of any other party on the same date.

Rule Number 2 sets out that the precinct committeeman, having been previously elected by the precinct voters, shall act as temporary chairman and call the convention to order.

Before any business can be

transacted, says Rule Number 3, the temporary chairman shall appoint a temporary secretary and "cause to be made an accurate list of all qualified voters." The list is to be headed by the affirmation mentioned in Rule 1, and each voter will sign the list and the secretary will record after his name his poll tax receipt number.

RULE 4 provides that the conventions shall be conducted fairly and in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order, unless a majority vote to adopt some other rules of procedure.

Says Rule 5: "Whenever a participant . . . demands a division of the house on any question, he shall be entitled to such division, which may be accomplished by either a show of hands, by a standing vote, or an actual physical division of the house."

The first order of business after the voter list is made, says Rule 6, shall be the election of a permanent chairman and a permanent secretary, by majority vote. The election of the chairman may be by secret ballot if any participant so demands.

"UNDER NO circumstances" may the doors be locked or otherwise barred during the meeting, states Rule 7; and any qualified person who appears while the convention is still in session shall be permitted to sign the list and participate.

Rule 8 provides that if a primary election is in progress on the day of the convention, and if anyone attending the convention wishes to vote in the primary, the presiding judge shall issue to him an identification card permitting him to vote.

The ninth and last rule provides that after adjournment the record of the proceedings, including the names of all delegates elected to the county convention and all resolution passed, shall be written up in triplicate and certified to by the permanent chairman; the original and one copy shall be transmitted to the county clerk within three days, and the second copy shall be retained by the permanent chairman.

POLL TAXES, EXEMPTIONS OF ALL COUNTIES IN TEXAS

Here is the nearly complete report of poll tax payments and exemptions in Texas by counties for this year (first figure represents number of exemptions and the second the number of paid poll taxes. Dash indicates no exemptions):

A	Anderson 1,756	6,836	Harrison 2,021	7,863	Tarrant 25,656	113,993
	Andrews 85	2,873	Hartley 19	841	Taylor 3,529	17,222
	Angelina 1,618	10,995	Haskell 96	3,307	Terrell 21	757
	Aransas 23	1,353	Hays 191	4,197	Terry 242	3,943
	Archer 33	1,949	Hemphill 25	967	Throckmorton 0	1,126
	Armstrong 22	727	Henderson 131	3,492	Titus 46	4,764
	Atascosa 147	4,939	Hidalgo 4,239	28,999	Tom Green 4,208	14,691
	Austin 62	4,089	Hill 92	5,856	Travis 11,112	43,732
B	Bailey 59	2,256	Hockley 115	5,738	Trawley 38	2,966
	Bandera 25	1,316	Hood 0	1,793	Tyler 41	2,657
	Bastrop 25	3,929	Hopkins 0	4,691	U	
	Baylor 26	1,654	Houston 62	4,320	Upshur 115	5,314
	Bee 121	5,257	Howard 1,562	8,897	Upton 15	2,189
	Bell 2,349	14,171	Hudspeth 68	928	Uvalde 71	3,642
	Bexar 25,973	115,739	Hunt 1,868	7,822	V	
	Blanco 10	1,180	Hutchinson 1,171	11,190	Val Verde 800	3,823
	Borden 0	417	I		Van Zandt 64	4,857
	Bosque 43	3,028	Irion 8	592	Victoria 1,241	11,079
	Bowie 1,919	15,981	J		W	
	Brazoria 225	19,819	Jack 44	2,064	Walker 174	3,513
	Brazos 2,536	9,015	Jackson 95	4,206	Waller 34	2,690
	Brewster 41	1,481	Jasper 91	5,118	Washington 146	3,901
	Briscoe 27	1,126	Jeff Davis 7	535	Webb 50	4,216
	Brooks 124	2,881	Jefferson 9,248	67,050	Wheeler 117	9,783
	Brown 2,141	6,383	Jim Hogg 104	1,976	Wharton 47	2,437
	Burleson 33	3,164	Jim Wells 1,314	9,031	Wichita 4,490	24,866
	Burnet 59	2,347	Johnson 1,624	6,629	Wilbarger 1,374	4,403
C			Jones 79	4,243	Willacy 461	4,257
	Caldwell 91	4,253	K		Williamson 109	7,269
	Calhoun 77	3,549	Karnes 128	4,105	Wilson 123	4,212
	Callahan 34	2,013	Kaufman 1,069	5,277	Winkler 93	3,186
	Cameron 4,054	24,614	Kendall 27	1,607	Wise 102	4,023
	Carson 45	2,042	Kenedy 0	158	Wood 23	4,479
	Cass 25	5,091	Kent 17	732	Y	
	Castro 46	2,197	Kerr 56	4,028	Yoakum 54	2,087
	Chambers 24	2,871	Kimble 0	1,395	Young 66	3,762
	Cherokee 87	7,373	King 7	249	Z	
	Childress 74	2,841	Kinney 10	676	Zapata 35	1,524
	Clay 31	2,423	Kiowa 1,095	5,828	Zavala 54	1,899
	Cochran 52	1,677	Knox 49	2,238	TOTALS	
	Coke 0	1,289	L			298,911
	Coleman 65	3,333	Lamar 2,573	8,233		2,112,177
	Collin 1,129	8,284	Lamb 138	5,374		
	Collingsworth 43	1,907	Lampasas 45	2,288		
	Colorado 79	4,951	LaSalle 35	1,226		
	Comal 1,018	4,490	Lavaca 32	5,155		
	Comanche 62	3,232	Lee 35	2,509		
	Concho 15	1,161	Leon 87	2,862		
	Cooke 1,789	5,996	Liberty 335	7,765		
	Correll 69	3,475	Limestone 167	5,911		
	Cottle 0	1,438	Lipscomb 39	1,095		
	Crane 19	1,767	Live Oak 15	2,179		
	Crockett 46	1,359	Llano 15	1,566		
	Crosby 47	2,674	Loving 15	87		
	Culberson 0	757	Lubbock 5,455	28,100		
D			Lynn 75	2,676		
	Dallam 59	2,246	M			
	Dallas 38,327	202,224	Madison 0	1,856		
	Dawson 85	4,064	Marion 24	1,811		
	Deaf Smith 65	3,104	Martin 31	1,421		
	Delta 19	1,739	Mason 15	1,246		
	Denton 2,049	9,837	Matagorda 154	6,332		
	DeWitt 63	5,270	Maverick 49	2,155		
	Dickens 0	1,758	McCluskey 59	2,500		
	Dimmit 53	1,713	McCombs 7,844	32,610		
	Donley 42	1,561	McLennan 22	5,112		
	Duval 151	5,250	Medina 67	4,572		
E			Menard 44	955		
	Eastland 124	5,903	Midland 1,678	14,412		
	Ector 1,649	19,246	Milam 60	5,481		
	Edwards 26	721	Mills 11	1,624		
	Ellis 1,293	7,734	Mitchell 69	2,970		
	El Paso 8,897	35,883	Montague 0	3,985		
	Erath 85	4,214	Montgomery 151	7,247		
F			Moore 185	4,861		
	Falls 188	4,275	Morris 52	3,255		
	Fannin 0	5,535	Motley 37	1,003		
	Fayette 44	5,749	N			
	Fisher 63	2,311	Nacogdoches 1,346	6,469		
	Floyd 107	3,242	Navarro 2,235	7,162		
	Foard 0	908	Newton 24	2,645		
	Fort Bend 124	7,270	Nolan 1,289	4,936		
	Franklin 42	1,692	Nueces 5,675	47,352		
	Freestone 64	3,675	O			
	Frio 49	2,241	Ochiltree 52	1,745		
G			Oldham 16	612		
	Gaines 91	3,345	Orange 1,219	13,963		
	Galveston 5,065	38,897	P			
	Garza 52	1,454	Palo Alto 99	5,287		
	Gillespie 54	2,906	Panola 102	5,479		
	Glasscock 0	440	Parker 152	5,690		
	Goliad 0	1,601	Parmer 48	2,483		
	Gonzales 55	4,099	Pecos 110	3,302		
	Gray 1,461	8,832	Polk 41	3,491		
	Grayson 4,206	15,231	Potter 5,672	22,489		
	Gregg 2,112	29,436	Presidio 27	1,351		
	Grimes 0	2,369	R			
	Guadalupe 182	6,262	Rains 0	981		
H			Randall 728	7,855		
	Hale 1,557	7,998	Reagan 0	1,365		
	Hall 27	2,064	Real 17	858		
	Hamilton 25	2,612	Red River 63	3,947		
	Hansford 58	1,519	Reeves 169	3,537		
	Hardeman 35	2,242	Refugio 74	3,284		
	Hardin 91	6,490	Roberts 11	366		
	Harris 52,751	286,902	Robertson 45	3,774		
			Rockwall 17	1,866		
			Runnels 58	3,607		
			Rusk 202	10,522		
			S			
			Sabine 51	2,206		
			San Augustine 79	2,324		
			San Jacinto 12	1,534		
			San Patricio 362	9,138		
			San Saba 48	1,964		
			Schleicher 17	863		
			Scurry 1,072	6,088		
			Schackelford 25	1,516		
			Shelby 93	5,432		
			Sherman 39	907		
			Smith 3,798	20,957		

CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Continued From Page 17

is satisfied as to the qualifications of the would-be voter, he is required to pronounce "in an audible voice" the name of the voter and his number on the list of certified voters.

IF THE VOTER has lost mislaid or left at home his receipt or certificate, he can make an affidavit to that effect, and if his appearance tallies with the description given for the voter with that name on the certified list of voters and the judge is satisfied that he is a qualified voter, the judge pronounces the name and number of the elector with the word "correct."

The same procedure is followed if the voter presents his affidavit of removal from some other precinct or county in those cases when this is legally permitted. But he must in those cases also present his poll tax receipt, exemption certificate or affidavit of loss.

Examination by Judge

If an election judge, supervisor or challenger questions the right of a person to vote, the presiding judge may examine him under oath as to his qualification. And, if he fails to establish his right to vote to the satisfaction of a majority of the judges, he cannot vote. If his

vote is received, the word "sworn" must be written on the poll list opposite his name.

The election judge may require the challenged voter to furnish, in addition to his own oath, the oath of one well known resident of the precinct that he is qualified to vote in this election. When the vote is accepted, the word "challenged" must be written on the ballot and the proper memoranda made. The memoranda must be kept by the county clerk for six months, subject to an order of a district judge.

THE ELECTION judge must sign each ballot on the back. After the voter has established his right to vote, his poll tax receipt or exemption certificate is stamped on the back to show the date the holder voted, and the voter is allowed to select an official ballot from the shuffled stack of unvoted ballots.

He then goes to the voting booth (if one is available, of course) and marks his ballot, signs the detachable stub on the back, detaches it, folds his ballot in one box and the stub in another. He is given his poll tax receipt or exemption certificate back. That is all there is to the voting process.

If a voter is physically unable to enter the polling place, two judges may deliver a ballot

to him at the entrance, permit him to mark it and then cast it for him.

If a person causes any sort of disturbance near a polling place, he can be fined up to \$500 and jailed for a month.

IT IS UNLAWFUL to vote

at the convention or primary election of more than one political party on the same day or even to offer to do it. The maximum penalty is a fine of \$500.

There is the same penalty for attempting to vote more than once in the same election.

Campaign Gifts, Spending Reports Rigidly Regulated

Political campaign contributions and spending are rigidly regulated under the Texas election laws.

Arbitrary dollars-and-cents ceilings on how much candidates for various offices may spend are not provided in the law, but an accurate accounting and public record of how much is spent by a candidate and his supporters are required.

THE LAW provides both civil and criminal penalties for violation.

As an example, if a person

contributes more than \$100 directly to a candidate, he is required to see to it that the candidate properly reports the contribution or loan under oath. If the candidate does not report it, the contributor becomes civilly liable to each of his candidate's opponents for double the amount of the contribution and loan, plus attorney's fees.

A candidate who fails to file a sworn statement at the time required or who swears false-

Somervell	9	813
Starr	129	5,668
Stephens	61	2,989
Sterling	23	427
Stonewall	0	1,397
Sutton	25	925
Swisher	62	2,835

T		
Tarrant	25,656	113,993
Taylor	3,529	17,222
Terrell	21	757
Terry	242	3,943
Throckmorton	0	1,126
Titus	46	4,764
Tom Green	4,208	14,691
Travis	11,112	43,732
Trawley	38	2,966
Tyler	41	2,657

U		
Upshur	115	5,314
Upton	15	2,189
Uvalde	71	3,642

V		
Val Verde	800	3,823
Van Zandt	64	4,857
Victoria	1,241	11,079

W		
Walker	174	3,513
Waller	34	2,690
Washington	146	3,901
Webb	50	4,216
Wheeler	117	9,783
Wharton	47	2,437
Wichita	4,490	24,866
Wilbarger	1,374	4,403
Willacy	461	4,257
Williamson	109	7,269
Wilson	123	4,212
Winkler	93	3,186
Wise	102	4,023
Wood	23	4,479

Y		
Yoakum	54	2,087
Young	66	3,762

Z		
Zapata	35	1,524
Zavala	54	1,899

TOTALS	298,911	2,112,177
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What, Who, How Of Precinct Convention

Questions, Answers on Voting, Winning at Meetings on May 5

1) What is a precinct convention?

It is an assembly of members of a political party, who are qualified voters of a voting precinct, to take action with reference to the nomination of candidates for public office, adoption of platforms and the transaction of strictly party business such as the election of party officials.

2) What are the precinct conventions May 5 all about?

Under Texas law, political parties which wish to send delegates to a national convention which will name candidates for President and vice president of the United States must hold precinct conventions on the first Saturday in May. These precinct meetings, in each voting precinct of the county, elect delegates to the party's county convention which must be held on the following Tuesday.

The county conventions in turn elect delegates to the state conventions held on the fourth Tuesday in May. The state conventions elect delegates to the national conventions. They also may make nominations for national committeeman and national committeewoman and select a slate of presidential electors for the November presidential election.

Both the Democrats and the Republicans will hold their national conventions in August this year, the Democrats in Chicago starting Aug 13 and the Republicans in San Francisco starting Aug 20.

3) Will there be other conventions in Texas this year?

Yes. There will be another complete set of conventions later in the year by each party. They will go no higher than the state level. The series of conventions in May are those required every four years—every year there is a presidential election. They are concerned only with the presidential contest and affairs of the national party.

Those which will be held later in the year are for a different purpose and are held every two years. Republican candidates for state, district, county and precinct offices may be nominated at these conventions.

The Democratic Party is required by law to nominate its candidates for these offices by primary elections in July and August. But it will hold another series of conventions later in the year to draw up a state party platform, elect a state executive committee and transact other party business.

4) How do I find out where my precinct convention is to be held?

You can find out at the county courthouse if no other way. The law requires the county chairman of each political party or a member of the county executive committee to file with the county clerk and post on the courthouse bulletin board, 10 days before the date of the conventions, a list showing exactly where and when on May 5 his party's conventions will be held in each precinct.

5) You say the conventions are for qualified voters living in the precinct. What is a qualified voter?

You must have a poll tax receipt or an exemption certificate. Except for a few people, former non-residents who later meet the residence requirement for voting and minors who become 21 later in the year, these must be obtained by Jan 31 each year.

Residents of rural areas and towns of less than 10,000 population who are over 60 may vote without a current exemption certificate.

6) What does a precinct convention do besides name delegates May 5?

It can adopt any resolutions it desires to express the views of those attending the convention, and it can give the representatives (delegates) chosen such instructions as it wishes. An instruction frequently given is that the entire delegation vote as a unit at the county convention. Under the unit rule, a majority of the delegation determines how the delegation's entire convention vote is cast.

7) Should I attend a Republican or a Democratic precinct convention May 5?

That is a decision which each voter must make individually. Much depends on one's political

attitudes, wishes and intentions.

If one is a strict Republican who intends to vote for all Republican candidates, then logically he would attend a Republican convention.

If, on the other hand, he is a strict Democrat and intends to vote for all nominees of that party, regardless of who they may be, then he normally would attend a Democratic precinct convention.

If he is a Democrat in state and local politics but favors the Republican Party in national politics, he may attend either a Democratic or a Republican precinct convention on May 5, but he may not attend the convention of more than one party on the same day.

Legally, those voters who wish to take part in this year's Democratic precinct conventions may do so and still vote for the Republican presidential nominee in the November general election. The opposite also is true.

Split-ticket voting is permitted in general elections in Texas. There is no connection between the May series of presidential nominating conventions and the Democratic primary elections to be held in July and August to nominate candidates for state, district, county and precinct offices.

8) Who calls the precinct convention to order?

The regular precinct chairman of the party. He or she was either elected two years ago in a primary election or convention or was appointed later by the county executive committee of the party.

9) Should I take my poll tax receipt or exemption certificate to the place of the convention?

Yes. Before any business can be transacted legally, the regular precinct chairman either must check or have someone check to see that everyone present is a qualified voter in the precinct. Nobody can be present or participate in the convention unless he is.

Since official poll lists for 1956 may not be available for all precincts in time for the May 5 precinct conventions, voters may be required to present their poll tax receipts for 1955 or exemption certificates.

10) Who is the regular precinct chairman for my precinct?

You can find out if you have no other way of learning by calling the party's county chairman or headquarters. The Democratic county chairman is Presley Werlein, an attorney, with offices in the South Coast Life Building. The Republican county chairman is Harry W. Linderman. The county Republican organization has a headquarters at 4019 Montrose Blvd in Houston. The Harris County Democrats (sometimes called loyalists) have a headquarters at 2501 Crawford St. The Harris County Democratic Club, which has supported Gov Allan Shivers in the past, has an office at 617 Caroline St.

11) Is it important that I be at the place of the convention exactly on time?

Yes. It is advisable that you get there early and certainly on time. Conventions are sometimes over in a matter of minutes. It is common political strategy for an organized group to try to seize control of a convention quickly and to adjourn it as soon thereafter as possible.

12) Why is it important that I attend my precinct convention?

Some states hold presidential preference primaries, but in Texas the precinct convention represents the only completely unrestricted voice which a citizen has in determining who the candidates of the major

See PRECINCT on Page 5

Republicans' Precinct Convention Sites Listed

The Republican Party will hold precinct conventions at 4 PM Saturday, May 5, in Harris County, as part of the process for selecting delegates from Texas to attend the Republican National Convention to be held in San Francisco Aug 20.

The county chairman of the party, Harry W. Linderman, has posted an official list of sites for the May 5 conventions.

They will not be held in all voting precincts of the county. Some of them will be held at regular precinct polling places and some will not. Some will be at private residences.

The official list follows, together with the name of the party's chairman or committeeman for each precinct:

Precinct 2: Saint Paul AME Church, 1712 Edwards St; Roscoe Cavitt.
Precinct 3: Hogg Junior High School, 1100 Merrill V. E. Weisenger.
Precinct 4: 821 Bayland Ave; Richard H. Karsher.
Precinct 5: Proctor Plaza Clubhouse, 835 West Temple St; Thomas Banks.
Precinct 6: 1420 Oleander St; Louis Banks.
Precinct 10: Heed Furniture Store, 4601 Harrisburg Blvd; H. M. Bailey.
Precinct 11: 165 Lenox Ave; Mrs A. G. Tutts.
Precinct 12: 307 Caylor St; Warren A. Windagle.
Precinct 15: 830 Jackson St at Walker Avenue; Leslie Spangler.
Precinct 16: Root Recreation Square, 1416 Clay Ave; Everett E. Trout.
Precinct 19: Dunbar School, 2209 Chartres St. A. A. McClelland.
Precinct 20: San Jacinto High School, Holman Avenue and San Jacinto Street.
Precinct 21: 3503 Saint Emanuel St; Dr E. B. Perry.
Precinct 22: MacGregor School; 4801 La-Branch St; Mrs Paul Hanaehen.
Precinct 23: Dora S. Lantrip School, 100 Telephone Road; Mrs Marvin Hess.
Precinct 24: Fourth Missionary Baptist Church, 2708 Webster Ave; R. M. Catlings.
Precinct 25: Scott Street Church, 2619 Scott St; E. S. McCullough.
Precinct 26: Stephen F. Austin High School, Dumble Street and Jefferson Avenue; Arnold Peters.
Precinct 27: 4334 Leeland Ave; F. H. Bitler.
Precinct 29: Lamar Hotel; Mrs Merle Watson.
Precinct 30: Gregory School, 1400 Wilson St; Mrs S. H. Ross.
PRECINCT 33: Wharton School, 900 West Gray Ave; Justin Forde.
Precinct 34: 22 Courlandt Place; Lynn G. Howell.
Precinct 35: 606 Marshall Ave; R. H. J. Osborne Jr.
Precinct 36: 4019 Montrose Blvd; Jack Fullam.
Precinct 37: American Legion Post 416, 2715 Waugh Drive; Wallace B. Schneidau.
Precinct 38: Woodrow Wilson School, 2100 Yupon Drive; Miss Billie Knight.
Precinct 39: Southern States Life Insurance Building, 3462 Montrose Blvd.
Precinct 40: Central Park Presbyterian Club, 5210 Montrose Blvd; S. I. Morris Jr.
Precinct 43: 1003 Brooks St; Mrs Thereza Hernandez.
Precinct 44: Robert E. Lee School, 2102 South St; Carl Sauer.
Precinct 45: 2215 Everett St; H. A. Mittelberger.
Precinct 46: 2415 Terry; George E. Garrett.
Precinct 52: 4913 Floyd St; Donald Froehlich.
Precinct 54: 921 Rutland St; Frank Tounsin.
Precinct 56: Harvard School, Harvard Street and Ninth Avenue; Russell A. Warren.
Precinct 57: Reagan Senior High School, 13th Avenue and Columbus Street.
Precinct 58: Hems School, 503 West 21st Ave.
Precinct 60: Sidney Lanier Junior High School, 2600 Woodhead St; Irl Kennerly.
Precinct 64: Fire Station 20, 7301 Avenue F; Ted Lockhart.
Precinct 65: Gordon White Tire Co, 7520 Harrisburg Blvd; J. Gordon White.
Precinct 67: Brookline School, 6301 Holmes Road; Jacob Kammerzell.
Precinct 69: 6825 Navigation Blvd; Mrs A. J. Wilson.
PRECINCT 70: Memorial School, 6401 Arnot St; James L. Bayless.
Precinct 72: Mason Park Building, 1835 South 75th St; Adolph Prescott.
Precinct 73: Garden Oaks Civic Club Building, 822 West 34th Ave; Truett D. Allen.
Precinct 75: Alamo School, 201 East 27th Avenue and Harvard Street; Louis Wood.
Precinct 76: Browning School, 607 Northwood St; Clarence Eulenfeld.
Precinct 77: Moody Park Auditorium, 3803 Fulton St; E. E. Gains.
Precinct 78: Theodore Roosevelt School, 7200 Fulton St; Mrs Robert G. Stephenson.
Precinct 79: 235 Hahlo St; Frank M. John.
Precinct 81: Galena Park Elementary School; A. W. Blackmar.
Precinct 82: Love School, 1120 West 13th Ave; Max Ferguson.
Precinct 83: Central Fire Station, Pasadena; Robert Haldane.
PRECINCT 84: Deer Park Elementary School, Deer Park; C. L. Marshall.
Precinct 85: Fire Station 25, 3160 Blodgett Ave; Urban Couvillian.
Precinct 86: 1141 West 24th Street; E. H. Hanson.
Precinct 87: West University Elementary School, 3756 University Blvd; Mrs Virgil Childs.
Precinct 88: Harris County Building, La Porte; Joseph R. Shannon Sr.
Precinct 89: 3727 University Blvd; H. R. Bostettler.

Precinct 90: Seabrook Community House, Seabrook; Jack E. Boteler.
Precinct 92: Genoa Elementary School, Genoa; Fred H. Rogers.
Precinct 93: South Houston Elementary School, South Houston; R. E. Luther.
Precinct 94: Houston Christian School, 2950 Broadway St; Glen H. Adams.
PRECINCT 96: Elementary School, Highlands; W. Moss Anderson Jr.
Precinct 97: Crosby High School Gymnasium, Crosby; Harry C. Harvey.
Precinct 98: Mirabeau B. Lamar School, 816 North Pruitt St, Baytown; Clarence Eulenfeld.
Precinct 101: Horace Mann Junior High School, South Pruitt Street, Baytown; Don I. Evans.
Precinct 102: Baytown Junior High School, Markham Street, Baytown; W. H. Barber.
Precinct 104: (Mount Houston area) Route 11, Box 182, Houston; John Howard.
Precinct 105: 13th East Sunnyside St; Mrs Robert Rightmire.
Precinct 107: Berry School, 1900 Berry Road; F. B. Koepnick.
Precinct 108: C. Roy Yancy Insurance Agency, Humble; Edgar W. Robbins III.
Precinct 109: 2610 Ashland St; C. J. Cox.
Precinct 110: High School, Spring; F. E. Boyd.
Precinct 110: Tautenhahn Store, Westfield; Reingold Bumgarten.
Precinct 112: Klein School House; James D. Pearson.
Precinct 114: Zion Lutheran School, Huffman; Mrs John Randolph.
Precinct 115: 8602 Green River Drive; Floyd H. Fugeron.
PRECINCT 116: Spring Branch Elementary School, 9130 Long Point Road; Joe T. Stoker.
Precinct 117: Route 9, Box 783; Grace Austin.
Precinct 122: 2312 Rice Blvd; Kay Dupree.
Precinct 123: Kinkaid School, Clarence Taylor.
Precinct 124: Cypress High School, Cypress; John A. Kitzman.
Precinct 125: Route 1, Box 59-A, Cypress; Frank H. Nelson.
Precinct 128: Bellair Community Hall, 300 South Rice Ave; J. J. Four-nace Jr.
Precinct 129: Yorktown Shopping Center, Yorktown and Westheimer Roads; Joseph R. Shannon Jr.
Precinct 130: Cook Road, Synnot Road and Old Richmond Road; Mistrot Cartier.
Precinct 131: Civic Club, Alameda; A. L. Parker.
Precinct 132: 8806 Koala Drive; A. D. Scotty Jr.
Precinct 133: West University Place Fire Station, 3600 University Blvd; Andrew B. Seward.
PRECINCT 134: Garden Villas School, Prentiss Street and Santa Fe Drive; L. L. Warner.
Precinct 135: River Oaks Recreation Center, 3600 Locke Lane; R. B. Boven.
Precinct 136: William S. Sutton School, Rosedale Avenue and Saur Street; Mrs Andrew Louis.
Precinct 137: Electricians Building, 2506 Sutherland St; Jack L. Miller.
Precinct 139: Fire Station 4, Banke Street and South Shepherd Drive; John A. Rathmell.
Precinct 140: 5515 Ardmore St; William Robertson Jr.
Precinct 141: Elementary School, Market Street, Channelview; Guy E. Barron.
Precinct 142: Meadowbrook Recreation Hall, Barkley and Winker Drives; E. P. Shaw Sr.
Precinct 143: Edgar Allen Poe School, Hazard Street and South Boulevard; Henry G. Safford Jr.
Precinct 146: Fondren School, Cromwell Street, Reid South Main Acres.
Precinct 147: 12413 West Montgomery Road; Mr Robert H. Kasperlain.
PRECINCT 148: The Dads Club, Roberts School, 6000 Greenbriar St; Mack R. Wetmore.
Precinct 149: San Jacinto School, 2602 Kentucky St, Baytown; George M. Talton.
Precinct 150: 13307 Joliet St (Cloverleaf); Rouert Walley.
Precinct 151: 9201 Kelburn; Joen G. Steele.
Precinct 152: 2217 Margaret St; Mrs Nell Bland.
Precinct 153: 341 Dorchester St; W. R. Sommer.
Precinct 154: Southmayd School, 1800 Coral St; Vincent J. Flore.
Precinct 155: River Oaks Elementary School, Kirby Drive; Henry P. Broady.
Precinct 156: Park Elementary School, 5116 Arvilla Lane; Robert E. Moore.
Precinct 161: Atherton School, 2400 Schwabhart St; Agnes Washington.
Precinct 162: The Fire Hall, Green's Bayou; Paul B. Cravey.
PRECINCT 165: David G. Burnett School, Baytown; W. J. Service.
Precinct 170: Golden Acres Elementary School; R. M. McFarlin.
Precinct 172: Golcrest Elementary School, 7414 Fairway St; Arthur L. Peterson.
Precinct 173: Lucille Gregg Elementary School, 6701 Roxbury St; E. J. Walkowski.
Precinct 174: Fire Station 33, 7100 Old Main Street Road; Mrs Richard Ankney.
Precinct 175: Mark Twain School, Braes Boulevard and Underwood Drive; Ed Schulenberg.
Precinct 176: Holy Ghost School, 120 Chimney Rock Road; Richard Bur-gart.
Precinct 177: Will Rogers Elementary School, Wesleyan Road; Lou LaMaster.
Precinct 178: Old Grody School Building, Westheimer and Post Oak Roads; Mercer Childress.
Precinct 179: Housman School, 6705 Housman Road; Victor N. Carter.
Precinct 180: Foster Place Elementary School, 3919 Ward St; William F. Gruber.
PRECINCT 181: Allendale Baptist Church, 2702 Allen-Genoa Road; Mrs Betty P. Nagle.
Precinct 182: Horn School, Avenue B, Bel-laire; C. Richard Ford.
Precinct 183: West University Place Community Building (Gallery), 6104 Auden St at Rice Boulevard; Edith H. Gray.
Precinct 184: 9226 Una St; Jack Wood-ward.
Precinct 185: 1414 Lone Oak St; Juanita McDaniel.
Precinct 187: 8112 Fillmore St; Dorothy May Yoes.
Precinct 188: South Shaver Elementary

See GOP on Page 5

TO INSURE PARTICIPATION

Take Poll Tax Receipt To Precinct Convention

Take your poll tax receipt or exemption certificate to the precinct convention you attend May 5, whether Democratic or Republican.

Before a person may be allowed to participate in a party's precinct convention, the party's regular precinct chairman must establish that he or she is a qualified voter residing in the precinct. The law says that this must be checked against a certified list of the qualified voters for the precinct, the same as in primary elections. These lists are prepared by the county tax office.

In rural areas and towns of less than 10,000 population, over-age persons who are not required by law to have cur-

rent exemption certificates in order to vote may be allowed to participate in a precinct convention if they swear to eligibility for exemption.

THE HARRIS County Democratic Executive Committee has voted to require the presentation of a poll tax receipt or exemption certificate for the May 5 precinct conventions if no certified poll list is available for the precinct—the only exception being over-age persons in rural areas and towns under 10,000 population. These must be sworn.

It is the legal responsibility of each precinct chairman to make certain that all who attend the precinct convention in his precinct are qualified voters living in the precinct.

VOTE REQUISITES

Continued From Page 16

simply a head tax, levied on the thesis that every citizen should contribute something toward the support of their state government whether they own taxable property or not, and particularly toward the support of the public schools, which get \$1 out of each \$1.50.

All 21-60 Liable

Every Texas citizen is liable for the tax if he is between 21 and 60, whether he pays it or not. Making payment of the tax or the securing of an exemption certificate a requirement for voting amounts to a device for collecting the tax. Even with a voter registration system of some sort, which some states have, there would have to be a fee.

A LIST OF qualified voters furnished each precinct election judge helps to insure honest elections.

The voter also is required to present his poll tax receipt or exemption certificate when he appears to vote. The latter is not required for persons over 60 in rural precincts or towns of less than 10,000 population. They can vote by affidavit.

Also, it is assumed that in these sparsely settled precincts the election judge knows the voters of his precinct and those over 60.

A FEW classes of people cannot vote in Texas: Those under 21, idiots and lunatics, paupers supported by the counties and any person convicted of a felony unless he has been pardoned or had his full rights of citizenship, including suffrage, restored.

Members of the regular United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps formerly were prohibited from voting, but under a state constitutional amendment adopted in 1954 they now vote on the same basis as other citizens if they pay the poll tax. They must qualify as a voter in the county where they resided at the time they were inducted into the service.

The ban on voting which was repealed did not apply to members of the National Guard, reservists or retired regular officers. Nor did it apply to citizens on military duty, including the United States Merchant Marine, who were not part of the regular Armed Forces.

Under Texas law, absentee voting is limited to a period starting 20 days before the date of the election and ending three days before the election. A serviceman, even if he files his application for an absentee ballot with the county clerk in advance of the start of the period, sometimes may find it difficult to execute the ballot and return it to the clerk in time for the ballot to be counted in the election if he should be on overseas duty.

Vote Machines and Law Help Safeguard Secrecy of Ballot

Harris County is one of the counties of the state which uses voting machines for its elections as permitted by the Texas Election Code.

Among other advantages, these machines permit the voter to mark his ballot in complete secrecy.

MOST TEXAS counties, however, continue to use paper ballots which must be marked by pencil. Since 1950, the state has used a special type of ballot designed to insure secrecy as to how any individual voter marks his ballot.

Before 1950, when the long-agitated "secret ballot" change became effective, each ballot was numbered and issued to voters consecutively. Each precinct election judge, or his assistants, kept a record of the person to whom the ballot was issued.

Since the poll tax is technically levied during the year preceding the one during which the payment receipt is used as evidence of voting qualification, persons reaching 21 get the privilege of voting free the first year, although they must obtain exemption certificates from the county tax office. New residents of the state and county who meet the residence requirements by the date of the election in which they wish to vote also can get exemption certificates the first year.

THESE CERTIFICATES may be obtained up to 30 days before the date of the election, and the tax collector simply compiles a supplemental list of qualified voters for the use of precinct election judges.

If a voter loses or misplaces his poll tax receipt, he is allowed to vote if he makes an affidavit at the polling place that he paid the tax and that he has lost the receipt.

If a person moves to another county or voting precinct after he pays the poll tax and receives his receipt, he can vote in the precinct of his new residence simply by presenting himself at the polling place and making an affidavit that he is the person named in his poll tax receipt and that he has lived in the state a year and the county six months—provided the precinct is rural or in a town of less than 10,000 population.

Other Rules

IF THE voter who has moved lives in a town of 10,000 population or more, he must go to the county tax office not less than four days before the date of the election in which he wishes to vote, present his poll tax receipt, exemption certificate or affidavit of loss, and arrange to have his name transferred to the poll list for his new voting precinct. If he fails to do this, he cannot vote.

A husband is permitted to pay the poll tax for his wife, or vice versa. But the law specifically prohibits a candidate for public office from paying for another person. Nor can anybody do it in behalf of the candidate. Besides candidates, the law also covers a person interested in any question to be voted upon.

A SIX-MONTH residence is required in the city to vote in a municipal election.

When a political subdivision of the state or county holds an election on the issuance of bonds or on a matter involving expenditure of public funds or the incurring of debt, only qualified voters who own taxable property in the subdivision and who have rendered it for taxation may vote. This has been interpreted to mean that the property can be "rendered" either by the owner or the tax collector.

In counting the votes — or later, if access to the ballot box could be gained—it was possible to tell how any person voted by comparing the record with the marked ballot.

THE LAW was changed to prevent that. It now requires that each official ballot have a detachable, perforated stub in the upper right-hand corner bearing the same number as that of the ballot.

The voter, after marking his ballot, signs the reverse side of this stub, detaches it, deposits the marked and folded ballot in one metal box provided for that purpose and deposits the signed stub in a separate, sealed container.

After the polls close, the stub box, never unsealed, is delivered to the custody of the district clerk. It can be opened

COUNTY ADDS 6 PRECINCTS

Harris County will have six new voting precincts this year, created by the County Commissioners Court.

They raise the number of precincts in the county to 259, compared with 196 in 1952.

Precinct 254 was created out of Precinct 104, Precinct 255 out of Precinct 146, Precinct 256 out of Precinct 129, Precinct 257 out of Precinct 92, Precinct 258 out of Precinct 187 and Precinct 259 out of Precincts 164 and 187.

Precincts 82, 204, 122 and 66 were increased in size by reducing the size of Precincts 71, 195 and 94.

only by court order, as in an election contest.

The district clerk protects it for at least 60 days. If no contest is filed, he gets a court order at the end of 60 days for destruction of the contents of the stub box.

For Use in Court

The purpose of the signature on the stub is for purposes of identification in the event of an election contest in court. Without access to the stub, it is impossible to tell who voted any individual ballot.

It is up to the election officials to see that nobody gets a ballot at the polling place who is not entitled to one.

THE PRECINCT election judge is required to mix his supply of unvoted ballots thoroughly so that they are in no consecutive numbered sequence, arithmetical or geometrical and to place the ballots face down in stacks. The voter may select any unmarked ballot he chooses.

The number of the ballot is not written down in any way.

The election judge simply makes a notation that a particular voter voted in this election and stamps the date on the back of the voter's poll tax receipt or exemption certificate.

If a person cannot write, he should place the stub face down so as not to disclose the number, put an X on the back and ask the election judge to sign the voter's name for him. The voter then deposits the stub in the stub box himself.

There are two ways by which a ballot may be marked legally by the voter: One is by drawing a line through the names of all candidates he wants to vote against, leaving unscratched only the candidates he wants to vote for. (If he doesn't want to vote for any of them, he can write in the name of the person for whom he does want to vote, after scratching the other candidates, in the space provided for that purpose.)

THE LAW also permits the voter to mark an X, plus sign or any other mark that clearly shows his intention in a square which must be provided after the name of each candidate on the ballot.

It is required that this sentence be printed on the ballot: "You may vote for the candidate of your choice by placing an X in the square beside the name, or you may vote for the candidate of your choice in each race by scratching or marking out all other names in that race."

On a general election ballot the name of each candidate, unless an independent, must be printed on the ballot under the name of the party which nominated him by proper convention or primary election.

The law bars from the ballot the nominees of any party "whose principles include any thought or purpose of setting aside representative form of government and substituting

therefor any other form of government."

Specifically barred are candidates or nominees of the Communist Party, the Fascist Party and the Nazi Party.

Each candidate is required to sign a loyalty oath asserting that he will support and defend the state and federal Constitutions and the representative form of government, resisting any effort or movement to subvert or destroy it.

No new political party is permitted to use the name of any party which previously existed and the party name printed on the official ballot cannot contain more than three words.

THE NAME of each candidate on the general election ballot must have been properly certified as detailed in the law.

The law requires that voting booths be used in each voting precinct in a city of 10,000 population or more to insure privacy for the voter in marking his ballot, with one voting place or booth for each 70 voters.

When voting booths are not required, there must be guard rails placed as specified in the law so that no unauthorized person may approach within six feet of the voter while he is preparing his ballot.

At least that's what the law says.

The operation of voting machines is simple so far as the voter is concerned. When the

voter is allowed to approach the machine by an election official, he turns a switch which closes the curtains of the machine. The names of candidates are listed opposite small levers which the voter turns to indicate his choice. This causes an X to appear in the box alongside the particular candidate's name.

THE MACHINE is automatically locked to prevent the voter from voting for more candidates than he is legally entitled to vote for, and this prevents voided ballots. In general elections, the voter may vote a straight party ticket by turning a large party lever at the top of the column containing the party's candidates, or he may make individual selections among the various candidates by using the small levers opposite the candidates' names.

When he has made all his selections, he again turns the switch which controls the curtains of the machine, opening the curtains and recording his vote. When the polls close, the number of votes cast for each candidate or for and against each proposition on the ballot are immediately available to the election officials.

If a voter is unfamiliar with how to operate the machines, he may receive instructions from the election officials on the mechanics.

Many Safeguards Set Up To Protect Citizens' Rights

The excuse that many people use for not voting in elections, that their jobs do not allow them time to go to the polling place and vote, is not a valid reason in Texas.

It is a criminal violation for an employer to refuse an employee entitled to vote the privilege of attending the polls. It is also a violation to subject the employee to a penalty or reduction of wages because he exercises the privilege. The maximum fine is \$500.

Texas lawmakers have thrown many safeguards about the official election machinery in an effort to insure honest elections.

THE LAWS affect everybody connected with an election—public officials, election officers and the voter.

The election judge can be fined, for example, if he permits a person to vote illegally. At the same time he can be fined if he refuses to permit a person to vote who is legally entitled to vote. The possible offenses covered by the statutes are many and varied. Penalties are rather severe in some cases.

It is, of course, illegal to bribe or intimidate anybody in connection with an election. It is also an offense to carry any gun, pistol, Bowie knife or other dangerous weapon within half a mile of any polling place while the polls are open on election day unless one is a peace officer.

IT IS ILLEGAL to electioneer or loiter within 100 feet of the entrance of the voting place, and a campaign sound truck may not approach within 1,000 feet.

Lawful Assistance

It is a criminal offense for any judge or peace officer knowingly to cause the arrest of an elector while he is at, going to or returning from, an election, except for treason, felony or breach of the peace.

There is a maximum fine of \$1,000 and 60 days in jail for betting before or after on the result of any public election.

There's a \$1,000 fine, too, if a riot is committed within one mile of a place where an election is being held for the purpose of disturbing or influencing the election.

For trying to vote with

someone else's poll tax receipt or exemption certificate, one can be sent to the penitentiary for from three to five years.

The assistance which an election judge can give the voter is regulated by law. Generally, the person must have some physical infirmity that makes it impossible for him to mark his ballot or be over 60 and unable to read or write.

The election judge can require a citizen to answer under oath, before he receives an official ballot, that he has not been furnished with any paper or dummy ballot which has on it the names of candidates for whom he has agreed to vote or has been requested to vote. It is illegal to possess such a paper at the polling place, and the would-be voter can be required to surrender it before he is allowed to vote.

A VOTER can be fined a maximum of \$500 if he shows his ballot so as to reveal how he voted, if he marks it in any way other than that required by law for identification, or if he returns to the election judge any ballot other than the one issued to him by the judge.

No election official may on election day indicate by words, signs, symbol or writing to anybody how the person should or should not vote.

A provision of the law which particularly affects media of public information, including newspapers and radio stations, forbids anybody connected with the holding of an election to reveal any information before the hour the polls close at 7 PM as to the votes received for or against any proposition or candidates or who is leading or trailing in the tabulation of the votes.

THE PRESIDING judge can reveal at any time the number of votes cast up to that time. The maximum penalty for violation of this law is a fine of \$1,000.

When a voter appears at a polling place to vote and presents his poll tax receipt or exemption certificate, one of the election judges receives it. The voter announces his name. The judge checks the information on the receipt against the certified list of qualified voters of the precinct furnished by the tax collector. If the judge

See CITIZENS' on Page 18

List of Polling Places, Democratic Conventions

Democratic precinct conventions to start the presidential nominating process in Texas will be held at 7 PM Saturday, May 5, at the officially designated polling place for most voting precincts in Harris County. In a few precincts, the regular polling places will not be available, and the sites are uncertain.

The official polling places for voting precincts in Harris County this year follow, together with the name of the party's precinct chairman for each precinct:

PRECINCT 1: Fire Station 3, Crockett and Colorado Streets; Mary Debes Saeger.
PRECINCT 2: Crockett School, 2112 Crockett St.; C. W. King.
PRECINCT 3: James S. Hogg School, Merrill and Pinedale Streets; W. A. Moroney.
PRECINCT 4: Travis School, 3311 Beauchamp St.; W. R. Morin.
PRECINCT 5: Proctor Plaza Clubhouse, 835 West Temple Ave.; Paul C. Roemer.
PRECINCT 6: Woodland Park Recreation Building, 212 Parkview Ave.; Mrs. A. R. Burnham.
PRECINCT 7: Fire Station 10, 205 Chartres St.; Manuel M. Ortiz.
PRECINCT 8: Community House (McAish Church), 102 North Sampson St.; Joe B. Wilson.
PRECINCT 9: Fire Station 17, Sampson Street and Preston Avenue; Mrs. A. T. Dickey.
PRECINCT 10: Herod Bros. Furniture Store, 4601 Harrisburg Blvd.; Emery W. Radloff.
PRECINCT 11: Eastwood Park, Harrisburg Boulevard and Dumble Street; Justin H. Smith.
PRECINCT 12: Fullerton School, 5803 Harrisburg Blvd.; Mrs. J. V. Latham.
PRECINCT 13: Central Fire Station, 1302 Preston Ave.; Leo J. Day.
PRECINCT 14: Downtown Chevrolet Co., LaBranch Street and McKinney Avenue; Charlotte W. Hill.
PRECINCT 15: Austin School, 903 Saint Emanuel St.; Miss Odile Robichaux.
PRECINCT 16: Root Playground, Clay Avenue and LaBranch Street; Augusta L. Henderson.
PRECINCT 17: Bill Vawter & Co., 2915 Caroline St.; L. G. Vawter.
PRECINCT 18: Dunbar School, Chartres Street at Hadley Ave.; H. L. Davis.
PRECINCT 19: San Jacinto High School, Holman Avenue and Austin Street; Eugene T. Harris.
PRECINCT 20: Allen School, 1810 Eighth Ave.; Mrs. Kathryn K. May.
PRECINCT 21: MacGregor School, 4891 LaBranch St.; Gerald Faust.
PRECINCT 22: Lantrip School, 100 Telephone Road; Charles C. Moore Jr.
PRECINCT 23: Dodson Elementary School, 1808 Sampson St.; F. W. Scott.
PRECINCT 24: Calvary Baptist Church (first floor), 3019 Dennis St.; Mrs. C. V. Adair.
PRECINCT 25: Stephen F. Austin School, Dumble Street and Jefferson Avenue; Mrs. J. T. Murray.
PRECINCT 26: Joneswell Jackson School, 5100 York Ave.; J. B. Moncrief.
PRECINCT 27: Old City Hall, Travis Street and Preston Avenue (Preston entrance); Monroe A. Bergstrom.
PRECINCT 28: Building, 719 Walker Ave.; Jake R. Waters.
PRECINCT 29: Gregory School, 1400 Wilson St.; Rufus Bolden.

GOP PRECINCTS

Continued From Page 4

PRECINCT 189: Oak Forest Elementary School, 43rd Street and Oak Forest Boulevard; Robert H. Dickerson.
PRECINCT 190: Pasadena Senior High School, Pasadena; William G. Hall.
PRECINCT 191: Red Bluff Elementary School, Pasadena; George B. Dulany.
PRECINCT 192: 3302 Airline Drive; Rev. James Jelson.
PRECINCT 193: Blackshear Elementary School, 2900 Holman Ave.; Mrs. Effie Prater.
PRECINCT 194: Garden Center, 1500 Hermann Drive; Richard O. Werlein.
PRECINCT 195: Salem Baptist Church, 314 East 33rd Ave.; O. S. Pease.
PRECINCT 196: 809 Andrews St.; Mrs. Ella Whitely.
PRECINCT 197: 2615 Bringham St.; William R. Rottinson.
PRECINCT 198: 4526 Market St.; Mrs. Mayzelle Waters.
PRECINCT 199: Kiwanis Southeast Houston Building, 3234 Chaffin St.; Mrs. W. H. Cornelison.
PRECINCT 200: 400 Hohl St.; Mrs. T. F. Mitchell.
PRECINCT 201: Dads Club, Monte Beach Park, 915 Northwood St.; La Ve Condy.
PRECINCT 202: 639 Graceland St.; Mrs. Joseph Kirchheimer.
PRECINCT 203: Eighth Avenue School, 727 Waverly St.; Rev. W. J. Foreman.
PRECINCT 204: Albert Sidney Johnston Junior High School, 1906 Cleburne Avenue.
PRECINCT 205: Charlton Park, 8200 Park Place Blvd.; Robert H. Barrows.
PRECINCT 206: 3624 Darden St.; Adolph Lopez.
PRECINCT 207: Memorial Drive Elementary School, 11202 Smithdale St.; Barry Rose.
PRECINCT 208: Reamer's Garage, 5102 Cedar St.; John Lundh.
PRECINCT 209: Maud W. Gordon Elementary School, Old Richmond Road and Avenue B; Bellaire; Louis H. Ehlers Jr.
PRECINCT 210: 8401 Knight Road; Dave Pretz.
PRECINCT 211: Lamar High School, 3325 Westheimer Ave.; Philip Masquellie.
PRECINCT 212: 5135 Dorbrann St.; Nettie Folk.
PRECINCT 213: Cullen School, Yellowstone Street; Mrs. Thomas Mason.
PRECINCT 214: Junior High School, Sheldon Road; Charles W. R. A.

PRECINCT 31: Fire Station 7, 2403 Milam St.; Luta C. Baker.
PRECINCT 32: Fannin School, 2900 Louisiana St.; A. R. Megarity.
PRECINCT 33: Wharton School, 900 West Gray Ave.; W. E. Elliott.
PRECINCT 34: Felix Mexican Restaurant, 904 Westheimer Ave.; Leona Hazy.
PRECINCT 35: Alley Theatre, 709 Berry St.; J. B. Adoue.
PRECINCT 36: Montrose School, 4011 Stanford St.; Mrs. Marion S. Bailey.
PRECINCT 37: American Legion Post 415, 2715 Waugh Drive; to be named.
PRECINCT 38: Woodrow Wilson School, 2109 Yupon Drive; A. E. Boudaux.
PRECINCT 39: Fire Station 16, 1413 Westheimer Ave.; Mrs. John O. Douglas Sr.
PRECINCT 40: Museum of Fine Arts, 5700 South Main St.; W. Scott Red.
PRECINCT 41: Anson Jones School, 914 Elysian St.; Paul S. Morales.
PRECINCT 42: Sherman School, 1505 Lorraine St.; W. B. Moody.
PRECINCT 43: Fire Station 9, Hogan and Freeman Streets; R. L. Vandam.
PRECINCT 44: Robert E. Lee Elementary School, 2101 South St.; Mrs. Randall G. Miller.
PRECINCT 45: Lamar Elementary School, 2201 Chestnut St.; S. M. Love.
PRECINCT 46: Jefferson Davis School, Quitman Street; Mrs. Bertha Cone.
PRECINCT 47: Brackenridge School, Jensen Drive and Quitman Street; L. B. Ducrest.
PRECINCT 48: Bruce Elementary School, 813 Cage St.; J. W. Peavy.
PRECINCT 49: Civil Defense Office, 1600 Washington Ave.; Mrs. Julius J. Kubala Sr.
PRECINCT 50: Fire Station 6, 901 Henderson St.; Mrs. Blanche Hillendahl.
PRECINCT 51: Cleveland School, 320 Jackson Hill Blvd.; H. L. Mitchell.
PRECINCT 52: Fire Station 11, 4530 Washington Ave.; C. C. Baggett.
PRECINCT 53: J. Frank Heard Plumbing Co., 742 Heights Blvd.; Victor R. Cox.
PRECINCT 54: Service Station, 949 Yale St.; to be named.
PRECINCT 55: Harvard School, Harvard Street and Eighth Avenue; J. B. Howard.
PRECINCT 56: Fire Station 14, 121 West 12th Ave. at Yale Street; Dr. A. L. Miller.
PRECINCT 57: John H. Reagan School, 13th Avenue and Columbia Street; H. L. Young.
PRECINCT 58: Fire Station 13, 428 West 18th Ave.; B. G. Burns.
PRECINCT 59: Alexander Hamilton School, 20th Avenue and Heights Boulevard; R. R. Royall.
PRECINCT 60: Sidney Lanier School, Westheimer Avenue and Woodhead Street; to be named.
PRECINCT 61: Inez Carroll Elementary School, Raymac Road; Mrs. W. J. Edwards.
PRECINCT 62: Denver Harbor Park, 6500 Market Street; Clifford F. Tuttle.
PRECINCT 63: East End YMCA, 6914 Capitol Ave.; Chester Dukes.
PRECINCT 64: Fire Station 20, Avenue F at 73rd Street; Mrs. F. E. Stanaker.
PRECINCT 65: Fire Station 22, 7825 Harrisburg Blvd.; Mrs. R. S. Cagle.
PRECINCT 66: Harris Elementary School, 509 Broadway St.; James M. Hood.
PRECINCT 67: New Brookline School, 6301 Holmes Road; S. A. Brooks.
PRECINCT 68: Belmont Sunnyside Elementary School, 7800 Scott Road; Clifton C. Jones.
PRECINCT 69: Edison Junior High School, 6901 Avenue I; Pete Jury.
PRECINCT 70: Memorial School, 6491 Arnold St.; F. E. Hoeber.

PRECINCT 221: Jenkins.
PRECINCT 222: Forest Oaks Baptist Church, 1845 Forest Oaks St.; Marcus A. Kyle.
PRECINCT 223: 2312 Rice Boulevard; Kay Dupree.
PRECINCT 224: Azalea Room, Shamrock Hilton Hotel, Hall of Exhibits; Mrs. Frederick Frank.
PRECINCT 225: Longfellow School, 3614 Linkwood St.
PRECINCT 226: Deady Junior High School, 2506 Broadway St.; J. M. Williams.
PRECINCT 227: Saint Anne's Catholic Church, 2119 Westheimer Ave.; Patricia Braun O'Bannon.
PRECINCT 228: Field House Lobby, 3800 Cullen Blvd.; Mrs. A. Lee Matthews.
PRECINCT 229: 8050 Moline St.; Richard Vigurie.
PRECINCT 230: Pershing Junior High School, 706 Brans Blvd.; Robert E. Lee.
PRECINCT 231: Wooters Building, 2706 Richmond Ave.; Mrs. Edith Stella.
PRECINCT 232: Henry Grady School, 5300 San Felipe Road; Richard G. Wood.
PRECINCT 233: Hartfield School, 5003 Perry St.; Mrs. D. J. Messenger.
PRECINCT 234: 430 Alice St.; W. E. Hunter.
PRECINCT 235: Bastian School, 7350 Calhoun Road; Loren (Duke) Hobbs.
PRECINCT 236: Anna B. Kelso School, Crestridge and Southwood Streets; Ernest L. Simpson.
PRECINCT 237: 5803 Southwest Street; I. M. Pittman.
PRECINCT 238: MacGregor Park Community House, 5225 Calhoun Road; Mrs. M. F. Kilepera.
PRECINCT 239: Southmore Junior High School, Pasadena; C. H. Morrow Jr.
PRECINCT 240: Leonard St.; Pasadena; C. B. Kincannon.
PRECINCT 241: Stevens Elementary School, 1510 LaMonte Drive; Jack Shepherd.
PRECINCT 242: The Pavilion, American Legion Park, 3621 Golf Drive; Jan Schroeder.
PRECINCT 243: Richey Elementary School, Pasadena; Leland D. Baker.
PRECINCT 244: Pine Grove Baptist Church, 3611 Cobb St.; Hilroy Wade Sr.
PRECINCT 245: Alamo Elementary School, 1401 Austin St.; Baytown; Ted Lyman.
PRECINCT 246: Scarborough School, 10901 Beasley St.; Jack J. Berg.
PRECINCT 247: Shearn School, 9902 Stella Link Road; Ben Crawford.
PRECINCT 248: Sharpstown Administration Building; Frank Wetzel.
PRECINCT 249: 9446 Norvic St.; Mrs. Rennie D. Cook.

PRECINCT 71: Robert L. Stevenson School, Larkin and Radcliff Streets; Erwin Smith.
PRECINCT 72: Mason Park Clubhouse, 75th and Tipps Streets; R. F. Spurluck.
PRECINCT 73: Garden Oaks Civic Building, 822 West 34th Ave.; S. Frank Craven.
PRECINCT 74: SPJST (Bohemian) Hall, 1149 Robbie St.; E. C. Atsinger.
PRECINCT 75: Alamo School, 201 East 27th St.; William F. Moody.
PRECINCT 76: Robert Browning School, 607 Northwood St.; F. L. Hebert.
PRECINCT 77: Moody Park, 3803 Fulton St.; J. C. Scallan.
PRECINCT 78: Roosevelt School, 6790 East Montgomery Road; C. A. Butler.
PRECINCT 79: Elliott School, 6411 Laredo St.; Victor H. Anders.
PRECINCT 80: James Wyatt Gates School, 10044 Wallisville Road; Mrs. W. E. Land.
PRECINCT 81: Galena Park Junior High School, 1703 Third St.; Ralph P. Babcock.
PRECINCT 82: Love Park Recreation Building, West 12th Avenue and North Shepherd Drive; H. O. Cosley.
PRECINCT 83: Pasadena City Hall, 100 North Shaver St.; Coleman D. Payne.
PRECINCT 84: Deer Park Elementary School, J. P. Bonnett Jr.
PRECINCT 85: Fire Station 25, 3100 Blodgett Ave.; Kraus Kariart.
PRECINCT 86: Shady Acres Civic Club, 1208 West 21st St.; B. O. Nias.
PRECINCT 87: West University Elementary School, 3756 University Blvd.; F. A. Huwiler.
PRECINCT 88: La Porte High School Gymnasium, George H. Sharp Sr. Southside Place Park, Farber and Garnet Streets; H. H. Cunyus.
PRECINCT 89: Webster Church Building; Mrs. Bessie Worthington.
PRECINCT 90: Genoa School; Stewart C. Edworthy.
PRECINCT 91: South Houston City Hall; F. A. Gabb.
PRECINCT 92: Milby Park Pavilion, 2700 Galveston Road; R. G. Hudson.
PRECINCT 93: Sheldon School, Charles Vrana.
PRECINCT 94: Highlands Elementary School, M. A. Toombs.
PRECINCT 95: Crosby High School Gymnasium; Floyd G. Remkes.
PRECINCT 96: Huffman School; Mrs. A. R. Scott.
PRECINCT 97: Thad Felton Ford Agency, 6909 West Texas Ave.; Baytown; T. L. Satterwhite.
PRECINCT 98: Wilkenfield Furniture Store, Main at Texas Avenue, Baytown; H. T. Hulme.
PRECINCT 99: Davis Building, 521 West Main St.; Baytown; C. H. Olive.
PRECINCT 100: Mexican Recreation Hall, Baytown; Mrs. Nami Katribe.
PRECINCT 101: Cedar Bayou High School Gymnasium; Mrs. O. W. Fayle.
PRECINCT 102: Mount Houston School, Arch B. Marshall.
PRECINCT 103: Old Aldine School Cafeteria, 14910 Aldine-Westfield Road; Mrs. J. L. Paterson.
PRECINCT 104: New Berry School, 2319 Berry Road; J. M. Eubanks.
PRECINCT 105: Humble City Hall; Miss Kate Kaiser.
PRECINCT 106: Yale Street Civic Club, 227 West 26th Ave.; Mrs. B. A. Conyers.
PRECINCT 107: Carl Wunsche High School, Spring; Mrs. J. O. Salyers.
PRECINCT 108: Tautenhahn Store, Westfield; Mrs. C. W. Mueschke.
PRECINCT 109: Klein High School, Spring; Hugo Doerre.
PRECINCT 110: Herman Kuehnle Store, Bammel; Herman Kuehnle.
PRECINCT 111: Zion Lutheran School, Humble; A. A. Hirsch.
PRECINCT 112: East Houston Civic Club, East Houston Road; Mrs. F. L. Holtecamp.
PRECINCT 113: Spring Branch Elementary School, 9130 Long Point Road; Joseph M. Braly.
PRECINCT 114: Fairbanks School Auditorium, Fairbanks; G. H. Tanner.
PRECINCT 115: Addicks Educational Building at Methodist Church Addicks and Satsuma Road; P. J. Baullz.
PRECINCT 116: Katy Fire Station, Katy; H. E. Romack.
PRECINCT 117: W. G. Schultz Residence, Waller; W. E. Wolf.
PRECINCT 118: Hockley, F. H. Becker Sr.
PRECINCT 119: Kinkaid School, Old Gymnasium, 1319 Richmond Ave.; to be named.
PRECINCT 120: Cypress-Fairbanks High School, Cypress; R. S. Zahn.
PRECINCT 121: Mrs. A. C. Christen Residence, Cypress; Albert F. Martens.
PRECINCT 122: E. C. Seidel Residence, Tomball; E. C. Seidel.
PRECINCT 123: Bellair Community Center Building, 309 South Rice Ave.; William A. MacNaughton.
PRECINCT 124: Fresh Water District 26 Office, 5519 Westheimer Road; John P. Matthews.
PRECINCT 125: Allie School, Allie; L. N. Liestman.
PRECINCT 126: Allison Memorial Park Clubhouse, Alameda-Genoa Road; Cecil Lowery.
PRECINCT 127: West University Place City Hall, Fire Station, 3300 University Blvd.; Lloyd N. Templeton.
PRECINCT 128: Garden Villas School, Santa Fe Drive and Prentiss Street; R. L. Scarborough.
PRECINCT 129: River Oaks Recreation Center, 3600 Locke Lane; Walter F. Woodul Jr.
PRECINCT 130: William S. Sutton School, 3300 Rosedale Ave.; Jack Forman.
PRECINCT 131: I. B. E. W. Building, 2507 Sutherland St.; Virgil Culver.
PRECINCT 132: Betsy Ross Elementary School, 2819 Bay St.; Roy Gaddis.
PRECINCT 133: Fire Station 4, Banks Street and South Shepherd Drive; Sam K. McClelland.
PRECINCT 134: Southland School, 3535 Dixie Drive; Harvey W. Draper.
PRECINCT 135: DeZavalla Elementary School, First Street and Euclid Avenue Channelview; D. M. Brooks Jr.
PRECINCT 136: Bonner School, Park Avenue and Elrod Street; C. L. Murphy.
PRECINCT 137: Edgar Allen Poe School, Hazard Street and South Boulevard; Mrs. T. F. Dupont Jr.
PRECINCT 138: Kashmere Gardens Civic Club, 5319 Lockwood Drive; Hollis Nettles.
PRECINCT 139: Fondren Elementary School, Cromwell Street, Reid South Main Acres; Elwood Bickley.
PRECINCT 140: Recreation Acres School, 5908 Chippewa St.; Mrs. H. D. Martin.
PRECINCT 141: Roberts School, Southmore, 6000 Greenbriar St.; Norman W. Charlton.
PRECINCT 142: San Jacinto Elementary School, 2602 Kentucky St.; Baytown; J. Roger Read.
PRECINCT 143: Cloverleaf Elementary School, Franklin Street; Mrs. Juanita Clay.

PRECINCT 144: Finner St. set Civic Club, 9205 Dandy St.; R. B. Hutton.
PRECINCT 145: Ethel B. Cowd School, 19130 Westfield Road at Parker-Aldine Road; Doris Harman.
PRECINCT 146: Melrose Civic Club, 341 Van Molan St.; J. E. Smith.
PRECINCT 147: Southmayd School, Evergreen Drive and Japonica Street; J. E. Crossland.
PRECINCT 148: River Oaks School, Kirby Drive and San Felipe Road; Robert C. Stuart.
PRECINCT 149: Peck Elementary School, 5115 Arvilla Lane; H. Clark Von Rosenberg.
PRECINCT 150: Masonic Hall, 6209 West Montgomery Road; Richard Lawrence.
PRECINCT 151: Pleasant Grove Missionary Baptist Church, 2801 Conit St.; Sampson Ross.
PRECINCT 152: Kelly Courts Auditorium, 1119 Grove St.; Roger Adams.
PRECINCT 153: E. O. Smith Junior High School, Lyons Avenue and Greys Street; Mrs. O. L. Olay.
PRECINCT 154: Charles Atherton School, 2100 Schweikart St.; Fred Lee Marshall.
PRECINCT 155: Woodland Acres Elementary School, Sara's Lane, Green's Bayou; Mrs. Tom Sanford.
PRECINCT 156: Jacinto City Elementary School, 10904 Wiggins St.; Mrs. O. C. Hagan.
PRECINCT 157: Clintonia Park Community Building, 9525 Maine St.; Joseph B. Carper.
PRECINCT 158: David G. Burnett Elementary School, Market Street, Wooster, Lee R. Tag.
PRECINCT 159: Everett C. Spates, 1915 Aurora St. (East Sunset Heights); W. C. Stuart.
PRECINCT 160: Finger Furniture Company, 6111 Jensen Drive; R. G. Turner.
PRECINCT 161: J. C. Sanderson School, 7119 Lavender St.; Stanley Moore Sr.
PRECINCT 162: George Washington Carver School, 7436 Wheatley St.; Alex H. Branch.
PRECINCT 163: Golden Acres School, Golden School; G. M. Bailey.
PRECINCT 164: Ernest F. Mendel School, 3725 Topping St.; Mrs. Shelby Cole.
PRECINCT 165: Golfcrest Elementary School, 7414 Fairway St.; R. T. Noack.
PRECINCT 166: Lucille Gregg Elementary School, 6701 Rosbury; Paul E. Morgan.
PRECINCT 167: Fire Station 33, 7109 Old Main Street Road; Mrs. W. E. Bogan.
PRECINCT 168: Mark Twain Elementary School, Brans Boulevard and Underwood Drive; J. Bryson Martin.
PRECINCT 169: Mary Burnett School Gymnasium, Chimney Rock Road and Clearwood Drive; L. E. Babcock.
PRECINCT 170: Will Rogers Elementary School, Wesleyan Road; W. F. Erwin Jr.
PRECINCT 171: Old Grady School, Post Oak and Westheimer Roads; James P. Bailey.
PRECINCT 172: Housman Elementary School, Housman and Silber Roads; Tom J. Stovall Jr.
PRECINCT 173: M. E. Foster Elementary School, 39119 Ward St.; James G. Elliott.
PRECINCT 174: Allendale Baptist Church, 2702 Allen-Genoa Road; Oren Sublett.
PRECINCT 175: Horn Elementary School, Pine Street at Avenue B; Bellaire; Milton C. Cross.
PRECINCT 176: St. Ursula Community Hall, Rice Boulevard at Auden Street; Howard C. Lee.
PRECINCT 177: Burbank Elementary School, 214 Tidwell Road; Albert G. Vela.
PRECINCT 178: County Road Camp 12, Voting Machine Warehouse, 11109 West Hardy St.; E. L. Meyers.
PRECINCT 179: SMOM Assembly Hall 4705 Sabina (formerly Bigelow) St.; Thomas V. Ontiveros.
PRECINCT 180: Port Houston School, 1809 McCarthy St.; W. L. Blaylock.
PRECINCT 181: South Shaver Elementary School, 2000 South Shaver St.; Pasadena; Elmer L. Ford.
PRECINCT 182: Oak Forest Public School, 43rd Street at Oak Forest Boulevard; William H. (Bill) Dalton.
PRECINCT 183: Memorial Building, West Eagle Street Pasadena; L. M. Hart.
PRECINCT 184: Red Bluff School, opposite Pasadena City Maintenance Barn; N. E. Cysart.
PRECINCT 185: Ebenezer Church Recreation Hall, 7312 North Main St.; Earl M. Pruitt.
PRECINCT 186: Blackshear Elementary School, 2900 Holman Ave.; Dr. Charles E. White.
PRECINCT 187: Hermann Park Garden Club, 1509 Hermann Drive; Walter Sterling.
PRECINCT 188: Salem Baptist Church, 314 East 33rd Street; J. S. Gray.
PRECINCT 189: Ryon Elementary School, 4399 Hardy St.; W. J. Smith.
PRECINCT 190: Sanitary Mattress Co., 3425 Leeland Ave.; E. N. Mosier.
PRECINCT 191: Jack Yates School, 3619 Elgin Ave.; Robert Edwards.
PRECINCT 192: Booker T. Washington School, 303 West Dallas Ave.; Mrs. Tommie L. Washington.
PRECINCT 193: Mancill Allen Nursery, West Gray Avenue at Woodhead Street; Mrs. Sam L. Hill.
PRECINCT 194: Matthew Dacan School, 4302 Liberty Road; Robert Pullove.
PRECINCT 195: Phillis Wheatly School, 4090 Market Street Road; Dr. L. E. Smith.
PRECINCT 196: Golfcrest Civic Club Building, 3234 Chaffin St.; Jerry Sharp.
PRECINCT 197: White Oak Feed & Building Supply, 4704 West 18th Ave.; M. J. Jantzen.
PRECINCT 198: Garden Oaks Church of Christ

PRECINCT ACTION

Continued From Page 4
parties will be for President and vice president.

13) If I attend the convention of one party, do I have to support the nominees of that party later in the year.

You may be asked or required to take a pledge of some kind, but it is no more binding than your own conscience. A person has the right to change his political affiliation at any time he chooses. But it is against the law to attend conventions of more than one party on the same day. Since any party loyalty pledge is not legally binding, each individual

PRECINCT 199: Annex, 4926 North Shepherd Drive; Jack D. Leddy.
PRECINCT 200: Brooksmith Dads Club, 1110 Armistead St.; J. E. Coleman.
PRECINCT 201: Jefferson School, Sharmann Street; Cecil Sparks.
PRECINCT 202: Galena Park City Hall, 2000 Clinton Drive; Leslie Ricks.
PRECINCT 203: Mount Sinai Baptist Church, 908 West 8th St.; Mrs. Willis M. Douglas.
PRECINCT 204: Albert S. Johnston School, 1906 Cleburne Ave.; C. F. Mitchell.
PRECINCT 205: Charlton Park, 8200 Park Place Boulevard; Louis I. Davis.
PRECINCT 206: James Bowie School, 7501 Cherry St.; Vernon Jones.
PRECINCT 207: Memorial Drive Elementary School, 11202 Smithdale St.; V. H. Brogdon.
PRECINCT 208: Roamer's Garage Service Station, 5102 Cedar St.; Beltaire; Emory T. Carl.
PRECINCT 209: Field Park Old Richmond Road; Bellaire; Joel B. Coalidge.
PRECINCT 210: Anderson Road Civic Club Building, 14619 South Past Road and Anderson Road; G. G. Heisner.
PRECINCT 211: Lamar High School, 3325 Westheimer Road; J. Brown Cutbirth.
PRECINCT 212: Henderson School, 1809 Diamuke St.; Joseph Ritchel.
PRECINCT 213: Cullen Junior High School, 6900 Scott St.; Bailey E. Tyne Jr.
PRECINCT 214: David Crockett Junior High School, Sheldon Road; John W. Losert.
PRECINCT 215: Forest Oaks Baptist Chapel, 1845 Forest Oaks Blvd.; Mrs. Myrtle Van Dusen.
PRECINCT 216: Sam Montgomery Motor Company, 5615 Kirby Drive; Mrs. Kay Dupree.
PRECINCT 217: Shamrock Hilton Garage Annex, Studio A, 2117 Holcomb Blvd.; Sid Slavin.
PRECINCT 218: Henry W. Longfellow Elementary School, 3614 Linkwood St.; C. C. Acton.
PRECINCT 219: 7520 Fulton St.; A. C. Cox.
PRECINCT 220: Deady Junior High School, 2500 Broadway St.; T. H. Bosse.
PRECINCT 221: Saint Anne's Catholic School, Westheimer Avenue and South Shepherd Drive; James Anderson Jr.
PRECINCT 222: Public School Stadium, 3900 Cullen Blvd.; Dean F. Johnston.
PRECINCT 223: City Hall, Jacinto City; Don Wiggins.
PRECINCT 224: Forest Lawn Baptist Church, 5099 Weaver Road; Mrs. R. M. Johnson.
PRECINCT 225: John Stone's Real Estate Office, 7739 Park Place Blvd.; R. J. White.
PRECINCT 226: Pershing Junior High School, 7090 Brans Blvd.; Earl N. Paige.
PRECINCT 227: Houston Coca Cola Bottling Co. Auditorium, 2800 Bissonnet Ave.; W. C. Williams.
PRECINCT 228: New Grady School, Tanglewood and San Felipe Roads; William N. Banton Jr.
PRECINCT 229: Hugo Hartfield School, Perry and Milhart Streets; L. C. Evans.
PRECINCT 230: Brookhaven Fire Station 26, 219 Mayflower St.; Fred Lucas.
PRECINCT 231: Bastian Elementary School, 7350 Calhoun Road; Doyle E. Neal.
PRECINCT 232: Anna B. Kelso Elementary School, 5900 Southwood St.; Mancel Manley.
PRECINCT 233: Alton Elementary School, 3859 Belfort St.; John Goodnight.
PRECINCT 234: Jay's Lumber & Building Co., 8256 Chocolate Bayou Road; U. S. Maxey Sr.
PRECINCT 235: MacGregor Park Community House; W. G. Winters Jr.
PRECINCT 236: Southmore Junior High School, Southmore Street; Pasadena; R. E. Bishop.
PRECINCT 237: Alton Elementary School, 1365 East Harris St.; Sammie P. Davis.
PRECINCT 238: Lula M. Stevens School, La Monte Drive and Rosdyke Road; Robert L. Sharp.
PRECINCT 239: American Legion-Park Recreation Building, 3621 Golf Drive at Old Wackerfield Road; Mrs. Hubert McWhinney.
PRECINCT 240: Huey Homes Auditorium, 1262 Traxillo Ave.; Elmina Woodson.
PRECINCT 241: Carver School, Carver Street at Lee Drive, Baytown; Woodrow L. Lewis.
PRECINCT 242: Alamo School, 1901 Austin St.; Stewart Heights, Baytown; Wayne McClurg.
PRECINCT 243: Harlem Elementary School, McNeil Station Baytown; J. D. Walker.
PRECINCT 244: Charles R. Drew High School, Crosby, L. C. Anderson.
PRECINCT 245: Houston Gardens School, 6720 Homestead Road; Glen Parker.
PRECINCT 246: Settecast Elementary School, 8209 Fields Street at Batcher St.; Settecast; I. M. Moore.
PRECINCT 247: Scarborough Elementary School, 10901 Bentley St.; Gordon DeForest.
PRECINCT 248: (Willowbend) to be designated; Bill Osborne.
PRECINCT 249: (Sharpstown); Sharpstown Community Building, 6302 Bellaire Blvd.; Lamar Viesks Jr.
PRECINCT 250: (Freeway Manor); East Haven Community Building, 9019 Dexter St. at Grannis Street; Dr. Wendell Howard.
PRECINCT 251: (Woodland Acres); Pyburn School, 12202 Coulson St.; A. C. Murphy.
PRECINCT 252: (Pleasantville); Pleasantville Elementary School; Judson W. Robinson.

voter is, practically speaking, bound only by his own sense of moral integrity.

This year the Harris County Republican organization will not require any uniform pledge although individual conventions may, if they wish, impose a loyalty pledge on participants.

The party loyalty issue long has divided Texas Democrats. There are two principal factions. One, called "loyal" Democrats, insists that those who participate in conventions of the party should be required to support the presidential and

2-PARTY GOAL

Continued From Page 14
unwilling, logically or otherwise, to disassociate themselves from the party to which they are bound by tradition but which no longer reflects their views.

SINCE THIS is true, the party's hopes for swinging the state's electoral votes to President Eisenhower again this year depend largely upon the willingness of nominal Democrats to vote a split ticket in the November general election.

The courts have upheld the individual voter's right to do this, to vote for the Republican presidential and vice presidential nominees and to vote for the Democratic nominees for other offices at the state, county and local levels.

At the same time, the party is faced with the problem of trying to keep avowed Republicans from doing the same thing, participating in the Democratic primary election and voting for Democratic nominees for state, district, county and precinct offices while voting for the Republican candidates for President and vice president. The argument used by these Republicans to justify their action is that they would in effect be disfranchised if they did not vote in the Democratic primaries in Texas.

SINCE THE Democratic primaries are for practical purposes the general election in Texas so far as offices within the state are concerned, some Republicans argue that they would have no real voice in the selection of public officials in the state if they abstained from taking part in Democratic primaries. In the past, a good many professed Republicans have voted in the Democratic primaries—even voting on the election of Democratic precinct chairmen and county chairmen.

The state law directs that a uniform party loyalty pledge be printed on all primary election ballots. Under it the voter pledges himself to "support the nominees of this primary." Thus a person voting in the Democratic primary can, with good conscience, vote for the presidential and vice presidential nominees of a different party since presidential electors do not appear on the primary election ballot.

Some persons maintain that those who accept positions of trust and responsibility within any political party or hold public office by virtue of having been nominated for it by that party do not retain the same degree of freedom that the individual voter does to vote a split ticket.

DESPITE THIS argument, state leaders in control of the Democratic Party machinery in 1952 swung their support behind the Republican presidential and vice presidential nominees rather than the Democratic nominees. The Republican Party cross-filed nearly all of the Democratic nominees for state offices so that their names appeared on the general election ballot as both Democrats and Republicans.

Easier for Voters

The explanation given by Republican leaders for the cross-filing decision was that it would make it easier for those who had voted in the Democratic primaries of 1952 to keep their pledge and still vote for President Eisenhower. It also made a vote for President Eisenhower easier mechanically since it called for no split-party marking of the ballot.

The 1955 session of the state Legislature repealed the provision of the state law permitting cross-filing by political parties, so the same situation will not develop in 1956. In the 1952 general election, Gov Allan Shivers received 1,375,547 votes as the Democratic nominee and 468,319 as the Republican nominee, compared with 1,102,878 votes cast in the state for President Eisenhower. Other Dem-

ocratic-Republican state candidates on the ballot received about the same number of Republican votes as Gov Shivers did.

THE REPUBLICAN Party, because its gubernatorial candidate polled more than 200,000 votes in 1952, was required to nominate its candidates by primary election in 1954 and did. This year, however, its state executive committee, taking advantage of its option, decided to nominate by the convention method.

Although this decision has been made, the law requires that the state committee hold a meeting on the second Tuesday in April and by formal resolution notify the Texas secretary of state of the method chosen.

The Republican precinct nominating conventions must be held on the third Saturday in July (July 21 this year), its county conventions on the first Saturday after Primary Election Day (Aug 4 this year), the district conventions on the second Tuesday in August (Aug 14 this year) and the state convention on the fourth Tuesday in August (Aug 28 this year).

Different Dates

Except for the date of the county conventions, these dates are different from those of the second series of Democratic conventions which also are held every two years. The Republican Party comes under provisions of the law applying to parties which polled more than 10,000 but fewer than 200,000 in the last (1954) general election in the contest for governor.

A candidate does not have to be nominated by the Republican or Democratic Parties to get his name on the November general election ballot. The Texas secretary of state will accept the names of candidates of other parties for President and vice president if those parties are not barred from the ballot in Texas as some parties are.

Parties without a state organization which wish to nominate candidates for only county and precinct offices also have a choice as to the primary or convention method. If the primary is chosen, it must be held on the same day as the primary of the Democratic Party or any other party nominating by the primary method. The fourth Saturdays in July and August are official primary election days.

Parties without state organizations must hold precinct conventions on the same day as other parties. The county nominating convention must be held on Primary Election Day, the fourth Saturday in July.

AN INDEPENDENT or non-partisan candidate can get his name on the November ballot by filing with the secretary of state or county judge an application signed by the required number of qualified voters. It must be filed within 30 days after the runoff Primary Election Day in August.

If the independent candidate seeks a state office, the petition must be signed by 1 per

Texans May Get 'Bonus' On Nov 6---Vote for Senator

Texas voters may get an extra bonus at this year's general election Nov 6.

In addition to voting on candidates for President and vice president and party nominees for state, district, county and precinct offices, they may get a chance to vote on a new United States senator from Texas.

SEN PRICE DANIEL, who was elected to a six-year term in the United States Senate, has announced as a candidate for governor but has indicated that he does not intend to resign his Senate seat unless he

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TEXAS GOP

Republican Party Officials and Texas State Executive Committee:

STATE PARTY OFFICIALS
National Committeeman: H. J. Porter, Houston.

National Committeewoman: Mrs John R. Black, Dallas.

State Chairman: John Q. Adams, Harlingen.

State Vice Chairman: Mrs Miles Hastings Jr, Waxahachie.

State Secretary: Lester Gunst, Corpus Christi.

Finance Director: W. H. Francis Jr, Houston.

State Treasurer: Harris T. Gregg, Houston.

Co-General Counsel: Carlos G. Watson, Brownsville; Thad T. Hutcheson, Houston.

Headquarters Committee

H. J. Porter, Houston, chairman; Mrs John R. Black, Dallas; John Q. Adams, Harlingen; Mrs Miles Hastings Jr, Waxahachie; Lester Gunst, Corpus Christi; Carlos G. Watson, Brownsville; Thad T. Hutcheson, Houston; W. H. Francis Jr, Houston; Mrs Paul Armstrong, McAllen; Thomas R. Armstrong, Armstrong.

Also Mrs Jack Brownfield, Fort Worth; Jake Hamon, Dallas; Earl Hollandsworth, Longview; Ed Roberts, Amarillo; Joe S. Sheldon, San Antonio; Adolf Stieler, Comfort; D. D. Williamson, Austin; R. F. Windfohr, Fort Worth.

Executive Assistant: Roy Grimes, Houston; public relations director, Herschel Hunt, Austin.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

District 1: W. J. Harris, Sulphur Springs; Mrs Sam Whitaker, Paris.

District 2: Earl Hollandsworth, Longview; Mrs Charles Bacheller, Kilgore.

District 3: Joe E. A. Ross, Rusk; Mrs Paul Powell, Woodville.

District 4: Frank Malloy, Orange; Mrs Fletcher Graham, Beaumont.

District 5: Tod R. Adams, Crockett; Mrs Rachel Faulkner, Coldspring.

District 6: Thad T. Hutcheson, Houston; Mrs John W. Martin, Houston.

District 7: Kelley Smith, Tyler; Mrs T. W. Benham, Mineola.

District 8: M. Sims Davidson, Dallas; Mrs Allison E. Swensen, Dallas.

District 9: Jack Nossaman,

Sherman; Mrs H. M. Dyer, Commerce.

District 10: Thomas A. McCann, Fort Worth; Mrs Joseph D. Kennedy, Fort Worth.

District 11: Herman Hawker, Teague; Mrs Elizabeth B. Daugherty, Fairfield.

District 12: Dr C. C. Baker, Hamilton; Mrs W. H. Getzen-daner, Waxahachie.

District 13: J. D. Metz, Waco; Miss Nettie Turner, Rockdale.

District 14: D. D. Williamson, Austin; Mrs Elmore R. Torn, Taylor.

District 15: William K. Lehrer, Garwood; Mrs Hargrove Smith, Eagle Lake.

District 16: Calvin J. Biersch wale, Fredericksburg; Mrs Emmie K. Schroeder, Fredericksburg.

District 17: Ted Workman, Texas City; Mrs J. C. Overbaugh, Lake Jackson.

District 18: W. M. Murphy Jr, Victoria; Mrs Frank Buhler, Victoria.

District 19: Leo Horowitz, Seguin; Mrs Frank X. Vance, Hondo.

District 20: Province M. Winkler, Corpus Christi; Mrs Thomas R. Armstrong, Armstrong.

District 21: W. B. (Bill) Gardner Jr, Falfurrias; Mrs Neal D. Terrey, Alice.

District 22: J. E. Hall Sr, Weatherford; vacancy.

District 23: Ben F. Lowell, Wichita Falls; Mrs W. H. Lo-baugh, Graham.

District 24: R. R. Hermes, Abilene; Mrs John DuMont, Abilene.

District 25: E. S. Mayer, Sonora; Mrs Charles F. Browne, Sonora.

District 26: Joe S. Sheldon, San Antonio; Mrs Robert Grice Maverick, San Antonio.

District 27: Samuel L. Oakleaf, McAllen; Mrs Paul Armstrong, McAllen.

District 28: Sam Singleton, O'Donnell; Mrs L. H. Thomas, Ralls.

District 29: John A. Grambling, El Paso; Mrs E. C. Bunch, Odessa.

District 30: Vacancy; Mrs Curtis Traweek, Hereford.

District 31: W. E. R. Smith, Dumas; Mrs G. N. McDaniel, Borger.

Ex-officio member: Mrs Robert D. O'Callaghan, San Antonio, president, Texas Federation of Republican Women's Clubs.

by a political party to get his name on the special election ballot. Anyone could announce who wished. The winner would serve Sen Daniel's unexpired term, which continues to January, 1959.

GOP Opportunities

One state official has pointed out that if a large number of the Democratic candidates should scramble for the office, the Republican Party might decide to concentrate behind one man as its candidate and thus would have a good chance of winning the election.

There is no assurance that things would work out like that.

For one thing, it has been suggested that the Democratic Party might find a way to designate one Democratic candidate as the party's official nominee for the Senate post.

The authority of the State Democratic Executive Committee to pick a party nominee for the position, even though the vacancy occurs after the nominating primary elections, has been questioned.

PARTY OFFICIALS will say only that the law is being studied on this point.

Another possibility is presented by the fact that the Democratic Party of Texas will hold a state convention on Sept 11, a few days after the Aug 25 runoff primary.

Party conventions, so long as they stay within the framework of the law, can do just about anything they like with respect to party affairs.

The question has been asked: Why could not the Sept 11 state Democratic convention select a nominee for Sen Daniel's Senate seat if a vacancy should occur?

There are some who contend that the convention could do just that. If it could, then the Republican state convention on Aug 28 probably could do the same thing if there should be a vacancy at that time.

Still another course of action which might be open to the Sept 11 Democratic State Convention would be to order a special primary election to pick a party nominee for the special senatorial election, although the shortness of time would be a complicating factor.

AMONG THE questions being asked and for which nobody has yet supplied the answers is this one: If the Democratic convention should select a nominee, could he be designated as the Democratic nominee on the special election ballot?

Obviously, the whole situation involves some very complicated legal questions. But there is at least a chance that a special senatorial election will be held on Nov 6.

Whether there are two elections on Nov 6 or one, there is every indication that a record vote will be cast in Harris County and possibly in the state. The county's voting strength this year is estimated at about 345,000. It can be assumed that most of these potential voters will vote during the 12 hours that the polls will be open on General Election Day.

HARRIS COUNTY officials do not expect the congestion which existed in the 1952 presidential election. In many precincts, voters had to stand in line for hours to get a chance to vote.

This year the county has many more residents and more qualified voters. In 1952, about 327,000 residents were estimated eligible to vote. But the county will have 259 voting precincts this year compared with 196 in 1952. Voting precinct boundaries have been changed to eliminate most, but not all, of the very large precincts.

In addition, voting machines will be used instead of paper ballots this year, and most voters have had experience with using the machines. This should speed up the voting. See GENERAL on Page 16

cent of the number of voters in the entire state who voted for governor at the last general election.

For a district office, 3 per cent of the vote for governor in the district is required. But the total number of signatures on a petition for any office not filled by a state-wide vote does not have to exceed 500.

No citizen can sign one of these applications if he is not a qualified voter. Nor can he sign it if he voted in a primary election which nominated a candidate for the same office.

ate should be in session at the time the vacancy occurs or if it should convene before the election is held or the results determined officially, the governor must make a temporary appointment of a "suitable and qualified person" to represent the state in the Senate until the election and qualification of a senator.

THUS, IF Sen Daniel should win the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in the Democratic primaries, and then resign his Senate seat, the special senatorial election would be held on Nov 6. Since Congress is not expected to be in session between August and next January, there would be no need for a temporary appointment by Gov Allan Shivers.

Considerable speculation has arisen throughout the state as to what might happen if the special senatorial election should be held this fall.

Since it would be a special election, separate from the regular election, presumably a separate ballot would have to be used. The winner of the election would not have to receive a majority to win. It would be a high-man-win contest.

Nor would it be necessary for a person to be nominated

wins the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Texas law provides that, when a vacancy in the United States Senate occurs, the governor shall within 10 days order an election to be held not less than 60 days nor more than 90 days after the vacancy occurs. If, however, the vacancy occurs within four months of a general election, the special election to fill the senatorial vacancy must be held on the date of the general election.

If the Congress or the Sen-

Welcome Mat's Out At GOP Conventions

Republicans Work To Hold '52 Voters and for 2-Party State

The biggest task facing the Republicans as the May 5 precinct conventions approach is "to keep our people out of the Democratic conventions," Harris County Republican Chairman Harry W. Linderman said.

Republican leaders are working hard to hold on to the people who thronged into the GOP fold in 1952 to vote for President Dwight Eisenhower; and they are working to build a two-party system in traditionally-Democratic Texas.

"ANYONE WHO intends to vote for Eisenhower should certainly attend the Republican precinct conventions on May 5," Mr. Linderman said. "Those conventions are the only place where the individual voter has a direct voice in his government."

The Republicans have the welcome mat out for all conservative Democrats.

"AFTER ALL," says Mr. Linderman, "the logical place for them is in the Republican Party — they have no place in the Democratic Party any more."

He said two conservative Democrats are considering running on the Republican ticket for state legislative positions this year. A few have openly joined the Republicans, he said, and others "will vote with us but won't participate openly."

AN INDUSTRIAL contractor in private life, Mr. Linderman looks with optimism on the growth of his party in Harris County and believes it "could almost depend on 20,000 votes right now in Houston."

At this time, the big emphasis is on the presidential nominating conventions — the precinct meetings on May 5, where delegates are elected for the county conventions on May 8, where, in turn, delegates will be named to the state convention May 22.

Mrs. R. H. Hitt, vice chairman of the county Republicans, pointed out that the precinct meetings provide voters their only chance to express a preference for a presidential nominee.

"THE PEOPLE should not confuse these presidential conventions with state and local politics," she said. "State politics will not even be brought up at the May meetings; there will be other conventions in July for discussing state and local candidates."

R. B. Bowen, chairman of the Republican committee's policy advisory group, said the May 5 meetings give individuals a chance to contribute to the party's platform, or register a complaint about its operations. This would be done through resolutions offered and adopted which, if meritorious, would be carried on through the county and state conventions to the national convention.

"For example," he said, "a resolution might be presented that would reflect a desire for a more conservative approach on the part of the federal government to such things as taxing, spending or price supports."

MR. BOWEN, himself a precinct chairman, suggested that a voter, in preparing to attend his precinct meeting would want to become familiar with the issues he feels are important and to think over what people he would like to have go to the county convention.

"In our precinct," he said,

"we have a telephone committee reminding our voters that if they have any resolutions or comments to be sure and have them ready to present at the May 5 meeting. We are also sending out cards and some of us are making personal calls."

Thad Hutcheson, Harris County representative on the state executive committee, said he was anticipating a "substantial attendance" at the May 5 meetings.

"Of course, the tremendous turnout of 1952 would be something difficult to repeat this year without the Eisenhower-Taft rivalry," he commented. "But I feel we're entitled to believe that those who signed pledges in 1952 to participate in party activities were in good faith and are going to show up at Republican conventions instead of the Democratic."

NEVERTHELESS, H. J. (Jack) Porter, Republican national committeeman for Texas, believes there is no reason why 1956 cannot eclipse 1952 in the turnout of voters at precinct meetings.

"In 1952 it was a crusade against 20 years of Democratic New Dealism, Fair Dealism and creeping state Socialism," he said. "In 1956 it is a continuing crusade for peace, progress and prosperity as exemplified in the achievements of the Eisenhower administration. . . . If you are for Ike, you can do more for him by attending the Republican precinct convention than you can by spinning your wheels in going to a Democratic precinct convention."

Mr. Porter's executive assistant, Roy Grimes, said a real state-wide organization has been built up since 1952. Groups are organized in 230 of the 254 counties, he said, "people we can depend on to work."

AND COUNTY Chairman Linderman said with pride that the Republicans now have precinct chairmen in all but a handful of Harris County's 259 precincts. And a staff is on duty every day at the large headquarters at 4019 Montrose Blvd, he said.

There was disappointment in his tone, though, when he spoke of the conservative Democrats who "won't break over and join us."

"They tell us: 'Come help us save (Price) Daniel from (Ralph) Yarborough. We helped you in '52.'"

Mr. Bowen looks for a division in the Democratic Party which will help the Republicans.

"There are a lot of conservative Democrats who feel as we do but find it hard to pull away," he said. "Joining the Republicans would give them more voice in the government than they will have as a splinter group."

PRECINCTS

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vice presidential nominees. The other faction usually resists any effort to bind them.

14) Should I attend my precinct convention as an individual voter or as a member of a group?

That is up to you. But if you expect to have an effective voice in the convention and want to see your views prevail, you should associate yourself with some group in your precinct that thinks along the same lines as you do—or else build your own group.

One does not have to be ac-



HARRY W. LINDERMAN
County Republican Head

tively affiliated with an organized group to vote with it in the conventions, but advance liaison or contact is advisable so that you will know what the plans and strategy of the group toward which you are sympathetic will be in the convention, who its leaders will be and who will be proposed as officers of the convention and as delegates.

As a practical matter, every convention is run by the group that is best organized, has planned its strategy and tactics best and shows up at the convention with the most votes.

Control of a convention can be won or lost quickly—in a matter of minutes. The individual is generally helpless unless he acts through a group. Organization is the key to all political activity.

15) Is any number required for a quorum?

No. One person could hold a convention if he followed the law. But it would have to be at the officially designated place for the convention and at the designated hour.

16) What else does the law require with respect to precinct conventions?

After the regular precinct chairman has called the assembly to order and determined to his satisfaction that every person present is a qualified voter in the precinct, the law requires that a permanent chairman be elected from among those present. He does not have to be the regular precinct chairman of the party.

AFTER THE convention is organized, it proceeds with the election of delegates to the county convention of the party and "such other business as may properly come before it."

The officers of the convention are required to keep a written record of the proceedings and to file it in duplicate with the county clerk in three days. This record shows the list of delegates elected to the county convention.

If the regular precinct chairman does not show up, any qualified voter may call the convention to order.

17) How many delegates will my precinct elect?

That varies from precinct to precinct. The convention may elect as many delegates as it likes, but the precinct will be allowed only one vote in the county conventions for each 25 votes or major fraction thereof cast for the party's candidate for governor in the 1950 general election.

A major fraction means more than half of 25. Each voting precinct is entitled to one vote, regardless.

The May Republican Convention vote will be based on the 1952 presidential vote instead of the 1954 gubernatorial vote. This is under a special provision of the law.

18) Suppose I favor a particular candidate for President or certain principles which I would like to see my party adopt and follow. What should I do to try to make my ideas effective?

Attend the precinct convention of the party with which

GOPs WON'T MEET IN ALL 259 PRECINCTS

The Republican Party does not plan to call precinct conventions in all of Harris County's 259 voting precincts this year.

Under the law, if the county chairman fails to file with the county clerk a statement showing the hour and place of a convention to be held in any precinct, then any qualified voter residing in the precinct may do so.

The first notice filed by an individual voter becomes the official one.

The law also says that qualified voters of a precinct having no party chairman may meet and hold a precinct convention, but that if an hour and place have been designated for a precinct convention in that precinct by either of the two methods provided in the law, then the convention must be held at the designated hour and place.

this candidate is affiliated or which most nearly represents your political views. Supporters of particular candidates may have an organization or headquarters in your community, and you may contact them for suggestions as to a course of action. If somebody already is working in an effort to organize your precinct, they will tell you who it is. You should get in touch with that person and work with him.

If your candidate or group has no active campaign organization locally, or if there is no organizer at work in your precinct, then volunteer your services and start an organization in your own precinct.

19) How should I go about organizing my precinct?

First of all you should get together with some of your friends in your neighborhood who agree with you and analyze the situation. You should find out, if you don't know, who your party's regular precinct chairman is and his political leanings. It might be a good idea to get hold of an old voting list, for your precinct, if a new one is not available, and study it. Find out, if you can, how your precinct has voted on important issues in the past.

FIND OUT what the voting strength of your precinct will be in the county convention. Talk to people in the precinct and see how they feel about the current campaign.

When you have your precinct pretty well sized up, it might be a good idea to call a meeting to find out if enough voters will really back you up in an effort to control the precinct convention.

The group should make an effort to contact every voter possible as far in advance of the convention date as possible. Keep in touch with them and keep their interest aroused. Seek not only their support but their attendance at the convention. Letters, postcards and, of course, telephone calls are frequently used.

It takes a lot of work to organize a precinct, and the more people who will work with you the easier the job will be. It is also necessary to know and appraise the strength of your opposition. You must try to figure out what strategy they are likely to use and be prepared to deal with it under parliamentary procedure. If a member of your group knows parliamentary law, it will help.

Your group should work up, before the convention, a list of the delegates to the county convention you want named. You should agree also on the person you want for permanent chairman since that person will be in a position to favor one group or another in conducting the convention.

Agree also on whom you

want for permanent secretary of the convention.

You will need a floor leader to direct your group on the floor of the convention.

Decide in advance on those you want to serve on the convention committee on delegates and on the resolutions committee. Have the text of the resolutions you want adopted prepared ahead of time.

Then, shortly before the date of the convention, when everything possible has been done to organize the precinct, hold a full dress rehearsal—generally known as a caucus. Make sure that everybody knows exactly what he is supposed to do at the convention, including the making and seconding of motions.

The only thing that remains after that is to make sure that everybody shows up at the convention—and on time. It would be a good idea for your group to assemble as a group before the hour the convention opens and round up any last-minute recruits you can. See that everybody has his poll tax receipt or exemption certificate with him.

20) What can I expect to happen at the convention itself?

There is no way of predicting in detail what any assembly of people will do. Anything can happen, and your group must be prepared for it. It can be assumed, however, that the convention will be conducted in an orderly and legal manner. It is the responsibility of the convention chairman to maintain order, and he has the legal authority he needs.

If you are sure that your group has a majority at the convention, you naturally will want to see to it that the convention opens promptly on time. If you do not, you naturally will want to stall for time in the hope that additional supporters will show up.

Before the party precinct chairman, or someone else in his absence, calls the assembly to order, he will have to check the voting qualifications of each person present.

He may appoint a committee to help him. He may appoint a temporary secretary. And he may find it necessary to appoint a temporary sergeant-at-arms to help him maintain order and to keep unqualified persons out of the meeting place.

When he has determined that everybody present is eligible to participate in the convention, he then will declare the convention officially opened.

When no party loyalty pledge is ordered by the party executives, or if the order is ignored, it is quite possible that somebody will jump to his feet the second the convention is opened officially and move that some sort of a loyalty pledge be required of all present. A vote on this could lead to a bolt of party "loyalists" if they lose. That has happened before.

The two organized factions of the Democratic Party in Harris County have agreed on a set of fairplay rules for conducting this year's conventions, and if these are followed, many "rump" conventions may be avoided.

Whether a pledge is required or not, the first official business before the convention is the election of the permanent chairman and such other officers as may be required, usually a secretary. As soon as this point is reached, your floor leader should be prepared to nominate your candidate for permanent chairman instantly. The person designated in advance will second the motion.

The opposition undoubtedly will have its candidates. Nominations should be cut off as quickly as possible by your group, and your floor leader should move that they be closed. As soon as the per-

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2 Factions Ask Big Precinct Attendance

Turnout About All They Agree On; Democrats List Reasons

By ALVIN L. DUVALL

The two embattled factions of the Democratic Party—the "liberals" (or loyalists) and the "conservatives"—are agreed on at least one thing with respect to the precinct conventions on May 5.

"We should go to the precinct conventions by the thousands and make our feelings known," says Presley E. Werlein Jr, chairman of the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee and a conservative. And the liberals can hardly quarrel with that.

"Ultimately, attendance at the precinct conventions amounts to control of the party. The side that gets there fastest with the most wins," says Dean Johnston, secretary of the party executive committee and a loyalist leader. And the conservatives can hardly disagree with that.

BUT WHEN the leaders of the opposing camps elaborate further on the purpose and importance of going to the May 5 meetings, their words begin to diverge widely.

Said Mr Werlein:

"The May 5 meetings are as important — if not more so — this year as at any other time in my lifetime. It is a question of whether we are going to fight for our rights, which may be the last time, the way federal control is growing.

"It is a question of whether we're just going to submissively accept the nomination of the party without trying to get the best man — a man who will return the party to its historic principles and return to the states the powers that have been taken away from them by Congress, the Supreme Court and others."

Said Mr Johnston:

"THE THING to do before going to the precinct meetings is to plan ahead, not just go on a spur-of-the-moment basis. People should align themselves with a group in their own precinct and work with that group in advance, find out what their plans are and go and perform the business of the conventions, which is the election of delegates to the county convention.

"If they believe in the principles of the Democratic Party as outlined on the national level, they should be with my group." Mr Johnston is a leader in the Harris County Democrats, loyalist organization with an active headquarters at 2501 Crawford St.

Mr Johnston defined the "so-called liberals" as those who follow the principles established during President Roosevelt's time and intend to stick to them.

"I'M A BELIEVER in the expansion of Social Security, improvement of labor laws I consider unfair to labor and improvements in the fields of civil liberties and social justice," he said. "I suppose vaguely in the back of my mind is the association of big business with the conservative point of view. Big business is fearful that if Democrats with a broader outlook in social justice got elected to office they might not make such big profits."

Mr Werlein said:

"They used to be creeping toward Socialism in the Democratic national leadership; now they are rushing ahead instead of creeping, toward taking away the rights of the states to govern themselves—as in the Supreme Court ruling on the sedition laws, in the treaty

taking away rights of servicemen in foreign countries, in the federal aid to education which will lead to federal control.

"LET'S PUT planks in our platform that will return some of the rights that belong to the states. With the position taken in the 1952 election by some of the Southern States we are in the best bargaining position in years to nominate a presidential candidate who will include the problems of the South along with other parts of the country."

The aims of the loyalists put succinctly by Mrs R. D. Randolph, executive secretary of the Harris County Democrats:

"The big thing is to carry the precinct conventions for the loyal Democrats. We are instructing our delegates to go under the unit rule, under J. Edwin Smith as chairman of the county delegation.

"OUR DELEGATES are pledged to support the nominees of the Democratic party at all levels. That's what we keep trying to teach our people. The discussion of a platform is not a part of the May 5 conventions, which are not for but one thing—to elect delegates for nominating a presidential candidate. That's all its set up for."

J. Edwin Smith, chairman of the loyalist Harris County Democrats, was likewise succinct:

"The thing we are interested in is seeing that all good Democrats go to the precinct conventions and vote for delegates who will go to the national convention, be bounded by its decision and come back and work for the party," he said.

"Of course we are going to oppose (Gov Allan) Shivers. He has stated he will not necessarily be bound by the national convention and he led us up a blind alley in 1952."

MR SMITH said there was no split of any consequence in the party; that thousands who were led off into the Eisenhower camp are now coming back, convinced they should support the Democratic Party this year.

A conservative leader, Tom J. Stovall Jr, pointed out that the policy making level of the party has not always coincided with the peoples' wishes as expressed at the polls.

The people usually vote conservative, he said, but the liberals, by zealous precinct work, usually manage to control the county convention.

"That's always been a sore spot in my side," Mr Stovall said. "The voters go to ballot but don't go to the precinct meetings. The liberals have such a good organization that they often get majorities in the precinct conventions, in precincts that go heavily conservative at election time. We (the conservatives) don't have a good organization, we have no great rallying cry."

JOHN V. WHEAT, chairman of the Harris County Democratic Club, who calls himself a middle-of-the-road conservative, summed up the biggest intraparty issue as "more local and less national government."

"The idea of having to follow the party leader in what we believe or else be called disloyal is a new concept—it just started a few years ago," Mr Wheat said. He said radical extremists in the North and East have been trying to dictate "who we should support and the policies we should adopt."

"We don't believe that's true democracy," he asserted. "If



PRESLEY E. WERLEIN JR
County Democratic Chairman

ACTION

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manent chairman is elected, he replaces the temporary chairman, and the convention proceeds.

Your floor leader then will nominate a permanent secretary and any other convention officers that may be needed, in proper sequence. The procedure, including the seconding of the motion, is the same.

AS SOON as this is done, the floor leader should move that the chairman appoint a committee to compile a slate of delegates to be sent to the county convention and that the names of those selected be put in nomination before the convention. If the permanent chairman is your man, then he will of course, appoint the committee your group has decided upon in the preconvention caucus.

This committee retires to a corner and goes into a huddle. It then returns, and the chairman reads the prepared list of delegates as the committee's report. The floor leader moves for adoption of the committee's report without amendment. The motion is seconded and passed if your group is in control.

AS SOON AS the committee on delegates has been named, the chairman willing, the convention will proceed with the naming of a committee on resolutions.

Exactly the same procedure should be followed by your group. Your floor leader should move that the chair appoint this committee and that the committee report to the convention. It is seconded.

The chairman, if he is your man, will name the committee decided upon in the preconvention caucus.

It will retire and report in the same way as the committee on delegates, reporting, of course, the resolutions you want adopted.

It is usually advisable that

we don't diligently participate in all the functions of democracy certainly we can't expect democracy to work effectively."

HE SAID the policies of the party should be determined in the precinct conventions. He said the theory of government is that the people select delegates who represent the people who sent them rather than sit and listen to the dictates of extremists from out of the state.

His advice to voters attending the May 5 meetings would be to find out who have feelings similar to his, urge all people to participate, get good, independent thinking people to agree to get elected to precinct chairmanships, find out who's running and what they believe in, and support those who most nearly represent the voter's feelings as to what's best for the country.

"Government should be controlled as much as possible by the people rather than from the top," he said. "The radicals want a strong central government so they can control it."

the first resolution be that the delegates from the precinct be instructed to vote as a unit at the county convention.

Other resolutions might direct the delegates to try to get the county convention to go on record as supporting a particular candidate or opposing one. Or it might leave the precinct delegates uninstructed.

Your floor chairman, if the resolutions reported are yours, will move for their adoption without amendment as they are read, being seconded by a member of your group.

Just as soon as this business is out of the way, you probably will want to adjourn the meeting immediately if you are in control. If you are not, then you may try to delay adjournment.

Your floor leader must be alert and quick to react to any move made by the opposition.

If your group should be in the minority at the convention and there has been no walkout at some previous point, as sometimes happens, you will of course follow an obstructionist strategy.

If there is any hope that late arrivals will strengthen your group, then you will of course, use delaying tactics.

If your candidate for permanent chairman and secretary lose, then you will try to amend all motions of the dominant group so as to include some members of your group on the committees.

With reference to the slate of delegates, when that committee report is made, you will try to get members of your group added to the slate as alternates.

You will, of course, try to amend and oppose any resolutions to which your group is opposed, including any that the delegation to the county convention vote as a unit.

You can, of course, propose resolutions from the floor and try to get them adopted.

If a group is uncertain about its strength immediately before the convention, it should be prepared to adopt either a majority or a minority position and to act accordingly.

If you are in the minority, always remember that the other side wants to get things over with as speedily as possible and adjourn. Involved debate and parliamentary tangles are often dangerous to the dominant group.

Generally, the first vote of the convention, on whatever issue it happens to be, the matter of a party loyalty pledge or the naming of a permanent chairman, is decisive. It is called a test vote.

From that point on, the group that has the majority runs the convention if it is well organized and does not give the opposition a chance to interfere.

21) What should I do if my group is in the minority at the convention, and if we are convinced that the convention is being run unfairly or illegally?

There are two courses open to you and members of your group.

You can stay and fight it out with the majority group, so far as you are able, or you can withdraw to a nearby place and set up your own convention, being careful that it is conducted strictly according to the legal requirements.

THE "BOLT," unless it is part of a broader strategy planned by the faction of which you are a part, may amount to nothing more than a gesture unless you think there is some hope for a successful contest of the other group's delegation. Generally, bolters should be sure that they actually constitute a majority of those legally participating in the convention. Otherwise their delegation may be refused seats in the county or state conventions on the grounds that they represent only a dissident minority.

Of course, you may go ahead and bolt any way, just for the record if nothing else, although it is not a decision to be made lightly.

WINNING

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executive committee in Texas. This group, together with the county chairman, transacts most of the party's detailed business—subject to state laws which regulate activities of political parties and subject to policies fixed by party conventions.

SIMILARLY, A party which undertakes to operate statewide has its state executive committee, with membership on a senatorial district basis. And national parties have their executive committees, with members representing individual states.

Legally, the status of political parties, although their activities are regulated by state laws, is the same as that of other private organizations.

It is possible for a candidate to get his name on a general election ballot, without affiliation with any political party, as a non-partisan or independent. But, as a practical matter, the odds are nearly always against him for the simple reason that he does not have the organization to win.

ALSO AS A practical matter, the candidate who can win the support of his party's "regulars," those who are in charge of the mechanics of the party's operations, usually has the edge in any contest within the party for a particular nomination.

The state laws governing activities of political parties vary.

Legal Framework

The Texas laws are fairly detailed. They often are criticized for their inconsistencies, their ambiguities and their conflicts. Republicans complain that they are stacked to discriminate against them and to perpetuate a one-party system in the state.

At most, the laws simply provide a legal framework within which political parties must operate. The basic idea, of course, is to insure honest elections and democratic procedures based on the principle of majority rule. Beyond that, it is up to the people themselves whether those who rule really represent a majority of the citizens.

AND, IN MOST matters, each party is to a large extent autonomous and self-governing so long as it complies with the law. At all levels, national, state and local, the party convention is the supreme maker of party law. Between conventions, authority rests in the executive committees.

Texas law fixes the methods by which parties select their nominees for public offices. The primary election and convention methods are both permitted.

Parties that polled 200,000 votes in the race for governor at the last preceding general election are required to use the primary election as the method of nominating candidates for state, congressional, district, county and precinct offices.

A PARTY WHOSE nominee for governor at the last general election polled as many as 10,000 votes and fewer than 200,000 may nominate by either the primary or convention method, but the state committee of the party must make a formal decision in May and inform the secretary of state as to which method is to be used.

The Democratic Party has no choice in Texas. It must nominate by primary.

Convention Method

In the past, the Republican Party of Texas has generally nominated its candidates by convention. Only four times has it been required to hold primary elections because of the large vote polled by its candidates for governor. Nomi-

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FILING, COSTS

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governor, at 5 per cent of the annual salary of the office sought. These fees are paid to the state executive committee of the party for its expenses, and none of the money goes to the county committees.

The Texas Election Code adopted in 1951 raised the fees for state candidates 500 to 1,000 per cent. The 54th Legislature in 1955 amended the law to provide that candidates for justice of the state courts of civil appeals, formerly assessed by county committees as district offices, be treated the same as candidates for state-wide offices and that they pay the 5 per cent figure.

The amendment also fixed the fee of candidates for lieutenant governor at \$600. There had been some doubt as to the fee that should be assessed them because of the variable salary of the office. For example, when the lieutenant governor serves as governor in the absence from the state of the governor, he is paid at the rate of the governor's salary.

The Harris County Democratic chairman, Presley Werlein, has suggested that it might be possible to reduce the size of the filing fees if enough civic-minded citizens would contribute to a fund voluntarily to help defray the cost of the primaries this year. But the success of the proposal is speculative.

GOP Volunteers

When the Republican Party was required to nominate by primary election in 1954, it was able to keep the filing fees at a reasonable figure through the use of volunteer workers to man the polls.

For those candidates who are successful in winning a nomination of the Democratic Party in the primary elections, there is some compensation for the high filing fees in that they now will serve four years in office instead of two and also in the fact that, despite the growth of the Republican Party in Texas, nomination by the Democratic Party still is, in most cases, the equivalent of election.

Although candidates complain bitterly about the high fees as well as other costs of campaigning, there apparently is little that anybody can do about them under the present law. A big item in the cost of holding the elections in Harris County is the rental that must be paid the county government for the use of county-owned voting machines. The county says it can not reduce this rental charge because it is already less than cost.

CANDIDATES desiring to seek nomination for an office in a biennial Democratic primary—or that of any other party required by law to nominate its candidates by primary elections—must file an application for a place on the ballot not later than the first Monday in May—May 7 this year.

Those seeking the nomination for a state office file with the state chairman of the party and those for county and precinct offices with the county chairman or the secretary of the county executive committee, a position which county committees may create if they wish.

If a district office covers only one county, the application is filed with the county chairman or secretary. If the office covers more than one county, it may be filed with the district chairman of the party, if any, or with the county chairman of each county in the district.

IF A PERSON who has filed for an office should die and there should be no other candidate for the office, or if there is no candidate for any other reason, applications may be filed as late as the first Monday in June—June 4 this year.

Prior to adoption of the new Election Code in 1951, there was no uniform filing deadline for primary election candidates.

The state Legislature last year amended the law with respect to the last day for payment of the filing fees by primary election candidates. It formerly was provided that the county executive committee met on the third Monday in June to apportion the cost of the primary elections among the candidates. Those who had filed applications for places on the ballot before the May deadline had until the Saturday before the fourth Monday in June to pay the assessments.

UNDER THE 1955 amendment, the county committee now must meet to fix the filing fees for candidates on the second Monday in May—May 14 this year. The deadline for payment of these assessments was changed to the Saturday before the third Monday in May—May 19 this year. Those candidates permitted to file as late as June 4 to replace deceased candidates must pay by June 11.

Actually, the Legislature passed two conflicting measures in 1955 affecting the payment of filing fees, but the State Democratic Executive Committee ruled that the measure advancing the dates for filing and paying the fees represented the intent of the Legislature.

THE COUNTY committees, although they get no share of the filing fees paid by the state committees, have the expense of printing the names of the state candidates on the ballot, conducting the election and counting the votes.

The county committee gets from the state committee a list of the candidates to appear on the ballot, but that is all that it gets. It collects nothing from candidates for United States senator or congressman-at-large.

The law puts a specific ceiling on the filing fees that may be assessed candidates for the state Legislature, and it is a low one. The amount varies with each county's population bracket. It ranges from \$1 per county for counties of less than 5,000 population to \$100 per county for counties with more than 200,000. The figures of the last federal census govern.

County Is District

Harris County is a legislative, state senatorial and congressional district in itself, but most districts of the state include more than one county. If a senatorial district contains two counties, the fee is \$100 per county, regardless of population.

A candidate for the State Board of Education, the members of which are elected by congressional districts, can not be charged more than \$50.

If a district office—other than state legislative—covers more than one county, the county assessment can not be more than the amount the candidate would be charged if the office covered one county. It must be split among all the counties of the district.

THE CONTINUED population growth of the state's larger counties has aggravated the primary election financing problems of county executive committees in those counties. Harris County this year will have 259 voting precincts, compared with 196 in 1952. That increases all expenses of holding the election.

Adoption in 1954 of a state constitutional amendment increasing the terms of elected district, county and precinct officials from two to four years means that from now on the ballot will be shorter for primary elections, with fewer offices to be filled every two years and therefore fewer can-

didates to share in the cost of the primaries.

In Harris County this year, other than eight state representative positions to be filled, the only district, county and precinct offices to be open at the end of this year are those of United States representative, the 12 district judges, the county tax assessor and collector, the district attorney, the county attorney, the sheriff, the county commissioners of Precincts 1 and 3, the justice of the peace of Place 1 in Precinct 1 and the eight constables of the county.

ALL OTHER district, county and precinct officials elected in 1954 will serve four-year terms and will not have to stand for reelection until 1958. Similarly, those elected this year will serve for four years instead of two.

With prospective filing fees as high as they are in Harris County, the effect is to discourage candidates other than incumbents from running and risking the large amount of money required to get on the ballot and conduct a campaign.

Drawing for Order

This year the county executive committee is required to meet on June 18 to determine by lot the order in which the names of candidates will appear on the primary election ballot and to receive certificates showing the names of state and district candidates. The law provides that a primary election committee—a subcommittee of the county executive committee appointed by the county chairman with himself as ex-officio chairman—shall meet on the fourth Monday in June (June 25 this year) to make up the official ballot.

The law requires that the first nominating primary be held on the fourth Saturday in July and designates that as the state's General Primary Election Day. The date of 1956 is July 28.

ALL NOMINATIONS for public office must be by majority vote, so if in any contest no candidate receives a majority, the two high candidates must enter a second or runoff primary on the fourth Saturday in August—Aug 25 this year.

Absentee voting in both primaries, as in all elections, begins 20 days before the date of the election and ends three full days before it.

In general and special elections, the election returns are canvassed by the Commissioners Court in each county, but in party primary elections the canvassing is done by the county executive committee of the party on the Tuesday after the election.

THE PRECINCT chairmen who make up the county committee and who act as precinct election judges for the primaries make their returns to the county clerk. They must make their returns to the county clerk within 24 hours after the voting is completed.

When the results of the primary elections are declared, the county chairman must certify the party's nominees to the county clerk.

The state executive committee of the party must meet on the third Monday after each of the primaries to canvass the vote in state races as certified by the various county chairmen of the state.

If a nomination is contested, the district courts have jurisdiction to hear the contest, with the Travis County district court having venue in contests involving state offices and United States senator.

THE NOMINEES as determined by the July and August primaries—and the courts in the event of an election contest—go on the ballot for the November general election as the candidates of the party.

Because of the great increase in primary election fil-

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND STATE DEMOCRAT OFFICERS

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OFFICIALS AND TEXAS STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE STATE PARTY OFFICIALS
National Committeeman: Lt Gov Ben Ramsey, San Augustine.
National Committeewoman: Mrs H. H. Weinert, Seaguin.

State Chairman: George W. Sandlin, Austin.

State Vice Chairman: Mrs Hal Peck, Midland.

State Secretary: L. E. Wheat, Woodville.

Assistant State Secretary: Mrs Dan Johnson, Port Arthur.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

District 1: I. N. Williams, Texarkana; Mrs Joe E. Russell, Annona.

District 2: Horace Blalock, Marshall; Mrs John Moosberg, Center.

District 3: John Henry Minton, Hemphill; Mrs Leon McDuffie, Garrison.

District 4: Howard Peterson, Orange; Mrs Ed Fox, Beaumont.

District 5: C. W. Kennedy Jr, Crockett; Mrs J. M. Windham, Livingston.

District 6: Hall E. Timanus, Houston; Mrs Gail Whitcomb, Houston.

District 7: F. W. Fischer, Tyler; Mrs Robert C. Stark, Terrell.

District 8: Hugh Prather Jr, Dallas; Mrs Cullen Thomas, Dallas.

District 9: Ralph Elliott, Sherman; Mrs Weldon Strader, Gainesville.

District 10: William M. Brown, Fort Worth; Mrs Kenneth Wickett, Fort Worth.

District 11: John Lawrence III, Bryan; Mrs Sam C. Ballard, Neches.

District 12: Floyd Davis, Glen Rose; Mrs H. W. Allen, Hamilton.

District 13: H. H. Coffield, Rockdale; Mrs Howard Dudgeon Jr, Waco.

District 14: Mike Butler, Austin; Mrs F. E. Holman, Taylor.

District 15: C. C. Joplin, La Grange; Mrs E. H. Marek, Yoakum.

District 16: J. V. Hammett, Lampasas; Mrs Mark Callaway, Brownwood.

District 17: Glenn Birdwell, Richmond; Mrs Kermit Dyche, Alvin.

District 18: R. E. Schneider Jr, George West; Miss Emma Huddleston, Refugio.

District 19: Edward Badough, New Braunfels; Mrs Max C. Smith, San Marcos.

District 20: Ted Anderson, Corpus Christi; Mrs Mabel Tate, Armstrong.

District 21: Vacancy; Mrs A. J. Vale, Rio Grande City.

District 22: Fred Brown, Mineral Wells; Mrs Jack Frost, Eastland.

District 23: R. H. Coffee, Vernon; Mrs R. E. Sitta, Chillicothe.

District 24: R. M. Wagstaff, Abilene; Mrs Norman Read, Big Spring.

District 25: Bryant Hunt, Sonora; Mrs W. E. Hall, San Angelo.

District 26: Elmer Ware Stahl, San Antonio; Mrs Al Buchanan, San Antonio.

District 27: Lewis Boggus, Harlingen; Mrs Harold Hendricks, McAllen.

District 28: O. B. Ratliff, Lubbock; Mrs Albert Morrow, Morton.

District 29: Eugene R. Smith, El Paso; Mrs John D. Mitchell, Odessa.

District 30: N. W. Durham, Memphis; Mrs Margaret Witherspoon, Hereford.

District 31: Lawrence Hagy, Amarillo; Mrs E. L. Green Jr, Pampa.

ing fees and the cost of campaigning for office generally, there is now considerable agitation for state or county-financed primaries in Texas.

It is argued that many potential candidates are prevented from running because of the cost and that the public would benefit from having a wider selection of candidates.

The Republican Party of

Texas has taken a stand in favor of state-financed primaries for all parties wishing to nominate candidates for public office.

The proposal conflicts with the concept that political parties, although a bulwark and a mechanism of self-government, are private organizations.

Republicans Attempt To Make Texas 2-Party State

The present leadership of the Republican Party in Texas, strongly pro-Eisenhower, is determined to make Texas a two-party state.

To succeed, it must bring about a situation in which nomination by the Democratic Party will cease to be equivalent to election within the state. That is to say that they must win some elections and make nomination by the Republican Party something to be sought by strong candidates for public office.

THE FIRST step is to build a strong party organization with a broad membership base. During the past four years, substantial progress has been made in that direction, especially in the larger cities, including Houston, where the party's state headquarters is situated.

Over the years, the party's candidates have on a number of occasions made an impressive showing in state-wide races, for governor and for United States senator. Congressmen and other officials have been elected from time to time.

In 1954, a Republican congressman, Rep Bruce Alger, was elected in Dallas County, and the party's candidate for Congress in Harris County, William B. Butler, made an

impressive showing against the longtime Democratic incumbent in that office, Albert Thomas.

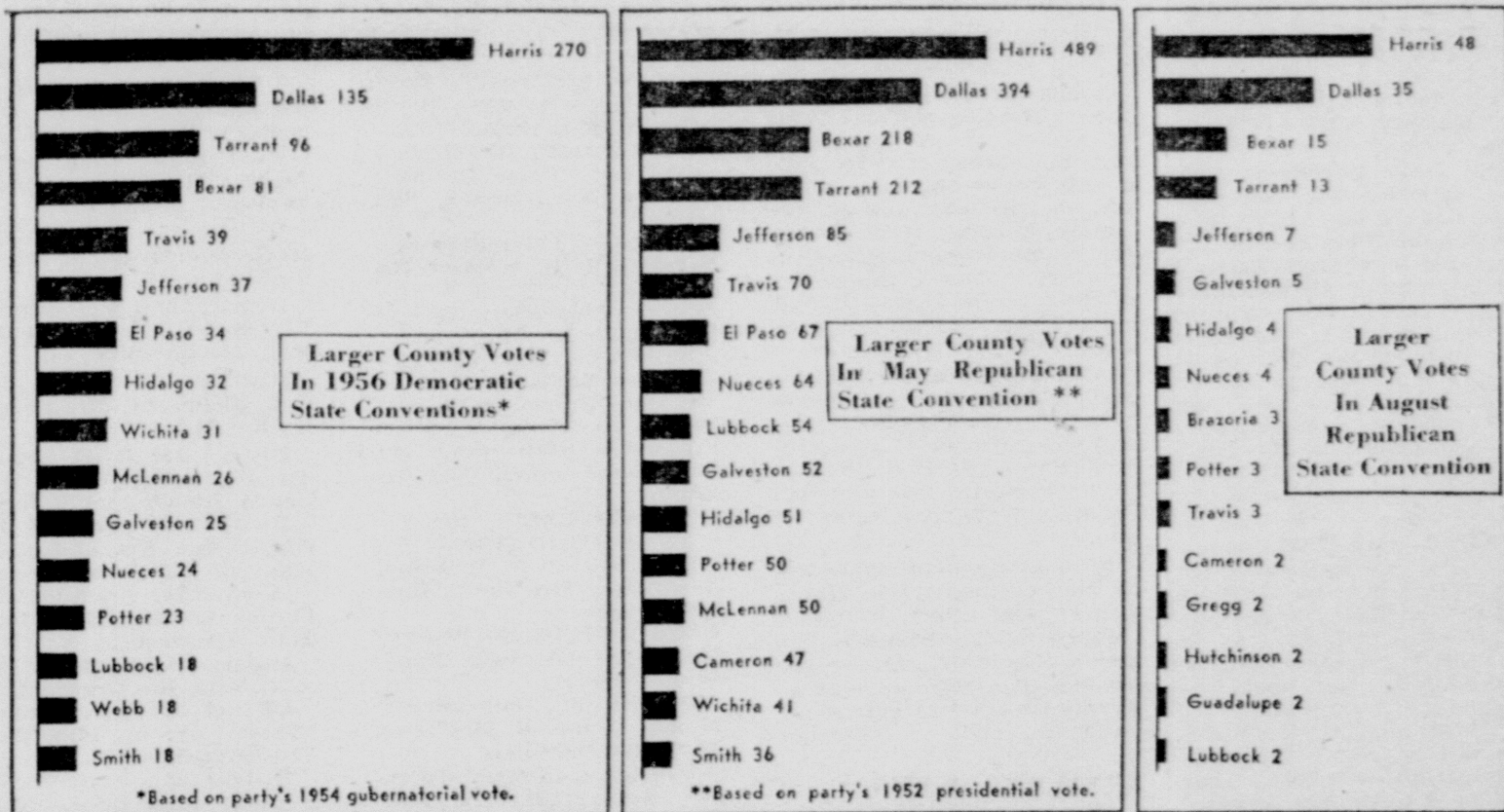
H. J. (Jack) Porter, the party's national committeeman, has emphasized repeatedly since he took office in 1952 that the party must start winning offices in the county courthouses of Texas as well as state and national offices.

Vicious Circle

The party is, however, caught in something of a vicious circle. To be a strong political force in Texas, it must elect candidates to office. To do that, it must have strong candidates running under the GOP label. To attract those candidates and get them to run as Republicans, it must show that Republican nominees can win. And to prove that, it must win elections.

The party's ranks in Texas have been swelled in recent years by the influx of new residents from other states and by former conservative Democrats who have accepted the invitation to affiliate themselves openly with the Republican Party. The party's progress would be greater except for the fact that many conservative Democrats have been

See 2-PARTY on Page 15



PARLEY PROCEDURE

Continued From Page 12

man and one woman from each district to serve as members of the party's state executive committee during the next two years.

The state and national committees of the two parties take office following the conventions at which they are elected.

National party conventions operate in much the same way as those at the state and county levels. Each convention is a

law unto itself and adopts its own agenda and order of business, which it can change or amend any time it wishes.

The conventions begin with a temporary organization and a temporary chairman and then set up a permanent organization before proceeding with the principal business — the selection of the party's nominees for President and vice president and the adoption of a platform for the presidential campaign.

Executive Committees And Chairmen Keep Party Going

Politics, like government, is a year-round business.

There are no political "off years."

Even in those years when there are no state-wide or national elections or conventions, there is plenty of political activity. Indeed, what happens in the years between major election years influences, if it does not determine, what happens in the election years.

POLITICAL PARTIES would cease to be an effective vehicle or instrument for self-government if they only sprang up every two or four years and died out until another election year rolled around. Political organizations cannot be built overnight. They must operate continuously, always preparing for the next battle ahead.

At both the national and the state level, party conventions are the supreme authority in party affairs. But there is need for some authoritative body to act between conventions. This function is performed by the national and state executive committees which are elected by the national and state conventions and which are, in fact, creatures of those conventions.

County executive committees perform the same functions at the local level.

TEXAS LAW requires parties with 200,000 or more voters, those required to nominate candidates for public office by primary election, to have a county executive committee.

Its members are elected in the party's biennial primary election, the county chairman by voters of the entire county and each precinct chairman by the voters of his precinct.

The new committee takes office on the Saturday following the party's runoff primary, immediately after the results of the runoff primary have been declared. There is not, however, a great deal for the committee to do so far as the law is concerned for nearly a year and a half after it takes

office—until time to start preparing for the next biennial primary or series of party conventions. There is a great deal of strictly party business, however, which the committee can and should do during this period.

Democrats Dormant

Democratic county executive committees usually are rather dormant during the interim periods. They do not have to worry very much about organizational activity as a party in Texas since, in a one-party state, the party has a quasi-official status. As long as nomination by the Democratic Party is tantamount to election, most people are going to vote Democratic at the state and local levels anyway.

Intraparty factions, however, may keep up a continuous program of intensive organizational activity. The group known in Texas as "loyalists" and the supporters of Gov Shivers, often referred to as "conservatives," have both done that to some extent during the past four years.

IN 1954, the "loyalists," who declare that they are the true Democrats, represented Harris County at the biennial gubernatorial convention of the state party at Mineral Wells after winning control of the county convention. They were seated by the party's State Democratic Executive Committee, controlled by supporters of Gov Shivers, but their nominations for state committeeman and state committeewoman were ignored. The convention elected Hall E. Timanus and Mrs George E. B. Peddy of Houston rather than J. Edwin Smith and Mrs R. D. Randolph.

The Harris County group charged that the convention acted illegally, and a lawsuit was filed.

The district court held that this was a party matter over which it did not have jurisdiction. Later Mrs Peddy resigned as state committeewoman because of a disagree-

ment with the state committee on its action in ousting Wright Morrow of Houston as Democratic national committeeman from Texas and substituting Lt Gov Ben Ramsey in a compromise deal with the "loyalist" faction of the party. Mrs Peddy recently was replaced on the state committee by Mrs Gail Whitcomb, wife of Gov Shivers' former campaign manager in Harris County.

BOTH DEMOCRATIC Party factions now have an extensive organizational setup in Harris County, one calling itself the Harris County Democrats and the other the Democratic Club of Harris County. In effect, the county has two Democratic Party organizations, separate from the official or legal party organization which functions through the state and county executive committees. The chairman of the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee is Presley Werlein, a pro-Shivers conservative, but the precinct committeemen who make up the county executive committee are predominantly "loyalists."

During the two-year period between Democratic primaries, vacancies are likely to occur on the county executive committee because of deaths, resignations and removals from the precincts. In addition, new voting precincts may be created each August by the County Commissioners Court. Vacancies must be filled by majority vote of the committee.

Complexion Change

When a large number of vacancies have to be filled, the political complexion of the county committee sometimes can be changed by appointment rather than by direct vote of the people. This year, in Harris County, the two Democratic factions worked out an agreement for filling existing precinct vacancies on the basis of which group carried the particular precinct in the last primary election.

The Commissioners Court names the election judges who preside in general and special elections, the cost of which is paid by the county government. The law requires that the court make these appointments at its February term.

The Republicans have a right, under the law, to ask that half of these election judges be Republicans.

NEARLY ALWAYS, the Commissioners Court, since the members are elected as Democrats, appoint the regularly elected or appointed Democratic precinct chairman as the presiding judge of the precinct for general and special elections.

As a party official, however, the precinct chairman only

conducts his party's primary election.

If there is a precinct vacancy during the period that the party's county executive committee is inactive, members of the Commissioners Court may make their own selections for general and special election precinct judges. Usually, of course, they name Democrats. Then, when the county committee becomes active again, it has in the past accepted as party precinct chairmen the precinct election judges named by the court.

THE PARTY precinct chairman, besides sitting as a member of his party's county executive committee, thus has two other major official functions: He serves as primary election judge for the party in his precinct. He also acts as temporary chairman of his party's precinct convention and perhaps also as its permanent chairman if he should be elected to that position by the convention.

While functioning as a primary election judge, he has all the power and authority of a general election judge. He may administer oaths, act to preserve order and make arrests. He is charged with enforcing the law against loitering or electioneering within 100 feet of the polling place

Price Which Office-Seeker Pays Gets Higher and Higher

The price which an aspirant for public office has to pay for a Democratic Party nomination in Texas is getting higher and higher for district, county and precinct offices other than state senator and state representative.

In Harris County, the cost of getting one's name on the party's primary election ballot as a candidate for these offices has become almost prohibitive, and the same thing is true in other populous counties of the state.

THIS YEAR, it appears that the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee will have to assess candidates as a filing fee about 25 per cent of one year's salary for the position they seek. Since 12 district judges have to stand for reelection in the county this year, they are faced with the prospect of having to pay a total of about \$45,000 of the estimated \$80,000 it will cost the party to hold two primary elections in July and August.

District judges, once elected, are seldom opposed, so there may be no one to split the cost with incumbents seeking reelection.

Candidates for other offices

and with arresting or causing to be arrested anyone engaged in conveying voters to the polls illegally.

His duties, like those of a general election judge, include passing on the eligibility of a person to vote, actual conduct of the election in his precinct, counting of the ballots and the making of official returns.

Lots of Authority

All in all, he has a great deal of authority—and responsibility. The honesty of primary elections is to a large extent in his hands.

Yet it is a fact that most citizens do not know who the party chairman is for their precinct or even who the county chairman is for the party to which they profess allegiance.

If the county chairmanship of a party becomes vacant, it is filled by majority vote of the county committee.

The state law requires that party state conventions, in electing the state executive committee of a party, elect one man and one woman from each senatorial district. Similarly, in electing a state chairman and a vice chairman, one must be a man and the other a woman. If there should be a vacancy in either the state chairmanship or vice chairmanship, the state committee fills the vacancy.

A COUNTY chairman, along with numerous other statutory duties and responsibilities, is an ex-officio member of the party's executive committee for all districts of which his county is a part.

The Republican Party in Texas has a somewhat different status from the Democratic Party. Like the Democratic Party, it names its officials and the members of its state executive committee at the biennial state conventions, under the same provision of the law.

Since the party usually nominates its candidates for public office by the convention method rather than the primary election method, its precinct chairmen usually are elected at the party's precinct conventions every two years and its county chairman at the county convention held in that series.

WHEN THE Republican Party is required by law to nominate its candidates by primary election, as it was in 1954 because of the vote cast for its gubernatorial candidate, Gov Shivers, in the 1952 general election, it may elect its precinct and county chairmen by primary.

Parties Must Pay

The county government pays the cost of holding special and general elections, but under the theory that political parties are non-governmental or private organizations, the parties must pay the cost of their own nominating primaries. Since parties have no source of income other than voluntary contributions, the law provides that the cost of the nominating primaries be assessed against candidates on any fair and equitable basis determined by the party's county executive committee.

The law directs that, in making the assessments, consideration be given the importance, salary and term of the office sought.

BY CONTRAST, the law fixes the filing fees for candidates for state-wide offices, other than that of lieutenant

See FILING on Page 14

Parties organized on a strictly local or municipal level are

Generally speaking, it takes organization to win an election. And that is something which cannot be built overnight.

There is an obvious need for pre-convention caucusing and organizing by voters of a precinct who think more or less alike on current issues likely to come before a precinct convention or who support the same candidate. Strategy and tactics should be more or less agreed upon in the light of the anticipated opposition. A knowledge of parliamentary procedure is sometimes very important.

There is nothing in the state law to prevent him from being a Republican in May, a Democrat in July and a Republican again in November. This criss-crossing of party lines does make for confusion and makes application of the doctrine of party responsibility under a two-party system difficult or impossible.

Generally, each precinct convention elects one delegate to the county convention of the party for each 25 votes or major fraction thereof cast for the party's candidate for governor in that precinct at the last preceding general elec-

Advance Planning Needed To Insure Precinct Victory

IT IS highly important, however, that they be conducted legally. In the event of a delegation contest, legality may be decisive in determining whether or not a group of delegates is seated in a higher-level con-

So far as the precinct conventions are concerned, so long as they name delegates to the county convention, they are able to take just about any action they please short of staging a riot or disturbance. They can adopt resolutions on any subject a majority of those present wish. They can debate all the issues of the day.

But, as a practical matter, the person or group with the most votes dominates the convention and determines the actions it takes. The dominant group, quite naturally, will strive to transact the business it wants transacted and then adjourn the session quickly.

Precinct Conventions Offer Citizen His Top Opportunity

These conventions will set in motion the machinery for selecting the state's delegates to the national nominating conventions of both parties. Voters who participate in these conventions may express their views in the choice of delegates to the county conventions of the two parties to be held on May 8, in the instruction

After May 5, about all the ordinary citizen can do about the presidential contest is to accept or reject, in the November general election, the men nominated by the various political parties. That is at best a limited choice.

THE REPUBLICANS will hold their second precinct conventions on July 21, their county conventions on Aug 4, their district conventions on Aug 11 and their second state convention of the year on Aug 28. The party's candidates for pub-

Texas law requires the county chairman of each party planning to hold precinct conventions to file with the county clerk and post on the courthouse bulletin board, 10 days before the date of the conventions, a list showing the exact hour and place at which each precinct convention of the party is to be held in the county.

The only legal requirement for participation in a party's precinct convention is that one must be a qualified voter residing in the precinct. That means that the person must have a current poll tax receipt or exemption certificate. The receipts to be used in 1956 have

Democratic Precincts' Votes At 1956 County Convention

Pet No	1956			1956			1956			1956		
	County		Vote	County		Vote	County		Vote	County		Vote
	1954 Allan Shivers	Con- ven- tion		1954 Allan Shivers	Con- ven- tion		1954 Allan Shivers	Con- ven- tion		1954 Allan Shivers	Con- ven- tion	
1	218	9	66	534	21	131	113	5	196	186	7	
2	143	6	67	593	24	132	187	7	197	124	5	
3	419	17	68	419	17	133	733	29	198	231	9	
4	545	22	69	456	18	134	683	27	199	163	4	
5	515	22	70	655	26	35	796	32	200	414	17	
6	105	4	71	253	10	36	622	25	201	177	7	
7	78	3	72	731	29	137	348	14	202	461	18	
8	147	6	73	731	29	138	177	7	203	279	11	
9	151	6	74	194	8	139	286	7	204	197	8	
10	545	22	75	297	12	140	695	28	205	166	7	
11	296	12	76	247	10	141	224	9	206	242	10	
12	206	8	77	419	17	142	571	23	207	612	24	
13	150	6	78	475	19	143	889	36	208	244	10	
14	77	3	79	623	25	144	441	18	209	193	5	
15	71	3	80	68	4	145	262	10	210	381	15	
16	102	4	81	217	9	146	25	1	211	600	24	
17	112	4	82	600	24	147	63	3	212	373	15	
18	135	5	83	116	5	148	519	37	213	346	14	
19	182	7	84	142	6	149	340	14	215	334	13	
20	286	11	85	268	11	150	206	8	216	58	2	
21	200	8	86	241	10	151	130	5	217	411	16	
22	456	18	87	733	29	152	423	17	218	507	20	
23	365	15	88	425	17	153	594	24	219	362	14	
24	556	10	89	214	9	154	705	28	220	130	5	
25	612	24	90	76	3	155	467	19	221	519	21	
26	436	17	91	60	2	156	601	24	222	519	21	
27	567	23	92	50	2	157	128	5	223	297	12	
28	191	8	93	333	13	158	157	6	224	540	22	
29	219	9	94	291	12	159	176	11	225	171	7	
30	187	7	95	121	5	160	486	8	226	468	16	
31	227	9	96	283	11	161	340	14	227	534	21	
32	215	9	97	181	7	162	180	7	228	424	17	
33	411	16	98	25	1	163	263	11	229	152	6	
34	337	13	99	329	13	164	375	15	230	241	10	
35	313	13	100	232	9	165	322	13	231	623	25	
36	294	12	101	354	14	166	194	8	232	497	20	
37	540	22	102	144	6	167	254	10	233	230	9	
38	648	16	103	175	7	168	449	18	234	775	31	
39	382	15	104	175	7	169	207	8	235	482	19	
40	424	17	105	18	170	227	9	236	255	10		
41	58	2	106	124	5	171	253	10	237	652	26	
42	220	9	107	487	19	172	14	238	14	489	20	
43	209	8	108	228	9	173	476	15	239	465	16	
44	210	8	109	126	5	174	224	9	240	48	2	
45	368	12	110	3	73	175	552	22	241	244	10	
46	272	11	111	39	2	176	210	8	242	218	9	
47	478	19	112	31	1	177	827	33	243	437	17	
48	536	13	113	27	1	178	330	13	244	384	15	
49	155	6	114	86	1	179	666	27	245	513	21	
50	122	5	115	261	10	180	458	18	246	349	14	
51	125	5	116	472	19	181	338	14	247	178	7	
52	472	19	117	186	7	182	516	21	248	66	3	
53	398	16	118	25	1	183	1,041	42	249	241	10	
54	242	10	119	63	3	184	289	12	250	88	4	
55	269	11	120	38	2	185	128	5	251	131	6	
56	342	14	121	43	2	186	345	14	252	34	1	
57	358	14	122	355	14	187	7	125	7	123	5	
58	269	11	123	419	17	188	240	10	254	75	3	
59	417	17	124	60	2	189	571	23	255	125	5	
60	761	30	125	31	1	190	158	8	256	125	5	
61	161	4	126	46	2	191	249	10	257	125	5	
62	366	15	127	193	8	192	270	11	258	50	2	
63	324	13	128	882	35	193	151	8	259	225	9	
64	469	19	129	250	10	194	440	18				
65	454	18	130	48	2	195	218	9	Totals	81,001	3,241	

WHEN, WHO, WHAT

Dates That Make Up '56 Political Calendar

MAY 5 — Precinct conventions for parties wishing to send delegates to national presidential nominating conventions.

MAY 7 — Last day for candidates to file for places on Democratic primary election ballot.

MAY 8 — County conventions for parties wishing to send delegates to national presidential nominating conventions.

MAY 10 — Last day for candidates for statewide offices to pay filing fee.

MAY 14 — County Democratic executive committee apportions costs of primary elections among candidates.

MAY 19 — Deadline for candidates for district, county and precinct offices to pay assessments to county Democratic chairman.

MAY 22 — State conventions to elect delegates to national presidential nominating conventions. They may select presidential electors and nominate national committeeman and committeewoman.

JUNE 4 — Last day to file application for place on primary election ballot to replace deceased candidate.

JUNE 11 — Last day for candidates filing late to pay assessments.

JUNE 11 — Democratic and Republican county executive committees fix hours and places for precinct conventions and times and places for Aug 4 county conventions. State Democratic Executive Committee fixes time and place for Sept 11 state convention and authorizes certification of state candidates in primary to county chairmen. Republican State Executive Committee sets time and place for state nominating convention of party to be held Aug 28.

JUNE 18 — Democratic county executive committees determine by lot the order in which names of candidates will appear on primary election ballots.

JUNE 25 — Democratic primary committee makes up official ballot.

JUNE 27 — Last day for former non-residents and minors who have become eligible to vote by reason of length of residence or age to obtain poll tax exemption certificates from county tax collector for use in first Democratic primary election.

JULY 8 — Absentee voting in first Democratic primary begins.

JULY 21 — Republican precinct conventions to elect precinct chairmen and delegates to county nominating conventions.

JULY 24 — Last day for voter who moves to a new voting precinct in a city of 10,000 or more to apply to tax collector for corrected poll tax receipt or exemption certificate if he wishes to vote in first Democratic primary.

JULY 24 — Absentee voting in first Democratic primary ends.

JULY 25 — Last day for former non-residents and minors who become eligible to vote by reason of length of residence or age to obtain poll tax exemption certificates from county tax collector for use in

the Democratic runoff primary election.

JULY 28 — First Democratic primary election.

JULY 28 — Democratic precinct conventions to elect delegates to Aug 4 county conventions.

AUG 4 — Democratic county conventions to elect delegates to Sept 11 state convention.

AUG 4 — Republican county conventions to nominate candidates for county offices, to elect county chairmen and to elect delegates to Aug 14 district nominating conventions and Aug 28 state nominating convention.

AUG 5 — Absentee voting for Democratic runoff primary begins.

AUG 13 — Democratic National Convention meets in Chicago to nominate candidates for President and vice president and adopt platform.

AUG 14 — Republican district nominating conventions.

AUG 20 — Republican National Convention meets in San Francisco to nominate candidates for President and vice president and to adopt platform.

AUG 20 — Last day for voter who moves to a new voting precinct in a city of 10,000 or more to apply to tax collector for corrected poll tax receipt or exemption certificate if he wishes to vote in Democratic runoff primary.

AUG 21 — Absentee voting for Democratic runoff primary ends.

AUG 25 — Democratic runoff primary election.

AUG 28 — Republican state nominating convention to nominate candidates for state offices, adopt a platform and elect a state chairman and 62 members of party's state executive committee.

SEPT 11 — State Democratic convention to adopt platform, elect a state chairman and name 62 members of party's state executive committee.

OCT 6 — Last day for former non-residents and minors who become eligible to vote by reason of length of residence or age to obtain poll tax exemption certificates from county tax collector for use in the Nov 6 general election.

OCT 17 — Absentee voting for general election begins.

NOV 1 — Last day for voter who moves to a new voting precinct in a city of 10,000 or more to apply to tax collector for corrected poll tax receipt or exemption certificate if he wishes to vote in Nov 6 general election.

NOV 2 — Absentee voting for Nov 6 general election ends.

Nov 2 — Voting precincts using machines must hold a school of instruction for those conducting the election not less than three days before general election.

NOV 6 — General Election Day.

NOV 12 — County commissioners courts to open and canvass general election returns.

DEC 17 — Presidential electors, elected in Nov 6 general election, convene at Austin to cast Electoral College vote of state for President and vice president.

DEMOCRATIC OFFICIALS IN HARRIS

Harris County Democratic officials are:

County Chairman: Presley E. Werlein Jr.

Secretary of County Executive Committee: Dean F. Johnston.

HARRIS COUNTY DEMOCRATS

Chairman: J. Edwin Smith.

Vice Chairman: Mrs. Randall Miller.

Vice Chairman: Frederic Fleming.

Treasurer: Miron A. Love.

Recording Secretary: Miss Rosemary Scott.

Executive Secretary: Mrs. R. D. Randolph.

Headquarters: 2501 Crawford St.

HARRIS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Chairman: John V. Wheat.

Co-Chairman: George Charlton.

Secretary: Gail Whitcomb.

Headquarters: 617 Caroline St.

REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS IN HARRIS

Harris County Republican officials are:

County Chairman: Harry W. Linderman.

Vice Chairman: Mrs. R. H. Hitt.

Executive Secretary: Mrs. Paula G. Feagin.

Secretary: Miss Clara Kropet.

Treasurer: R. H. J. Osborne.

Chairman, Policy Advisory Committee: R. B. Bowen.

Chairman, Special Events: William G. Bowen.

Chairman, Education and Information: Mrs. Irene Osborne.

Chairman, Finance Committee: W. H. Francis Jr.

Chairman, House Committee: Mrs. R. A. Gray.

Headquarters: 4019 Montrose Blvd, Houston.

which named separate slates of delegates.

IN THE EVENT that there are contesting delegations named from the same precinct to the county convention, the county executive committee of the party must decide which group will be seated in the temporary organization of the county convention. It may name a subcommittee to hear the evidence in the contests. In a factional fight, obviously the group which has a majority of the county executive committee present at the meeting to pass on the contests has an advantage.

Usually, these meetings of the county committees are held just prior to the opening of the county conventions.

The fact that control of the precinct convention may come quickly emphasizes the importance of all participants being present on time and also the importance of pre-convention caucusing.

THE STATE Democratic Executive Committee of Texas, now controlled by supporters of Gov. Allan Shivers, in its manual for precinct leaders, declares: "It is a political fact of life that precinct conventions are not won in the conventions themselves, but in the caucuses which precede them."

The manual declares that the precinct caucus, usually held a day or two before the convention, is in reality a "dress rehearsal for the big show."

After the election of the permanent chairman of the precinct convention, other officers are elected. Since a written record of the proceedings is required, a secretary usually is elected. A sergeant-at-arms to help the chairman maintain

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shall be entered upon said list (of those attending the precinct convention) nor shall he be permitted to vote, be present at or to participate in the business of such convention until it is made to appear that he is a qualified voter in said precinct from a certified list of the qualified voters, the same required in conducting a general election. Any qualified voter whose name appears on the list of qualified voters shall be permitted to participate and vote in said convention."

CERTIFIED LISTS of qualified voters will not be available this year for all voting precincts of Harris County in time for use at the May 5 precinct conventions. For that reason, it is advisable that each person attending a convention take with him his current poll tax receipt or exemption certificate.

The receipt should show the number of the voting precinct in which the holder resides, but in a county as large as Harris County, with receipts issued by large numbers of temporary deputies, there frequently are clerical errors which must be straightened out. Under some special conditions, including loss or misplacement of a poll tax receipt or exemption certificate, a person may be admitted to the convention on the basis of a properly sworn affidavit stating that he or she is a qualified voter in the precinct.

IN THOSE precincts where a large attendance is expected, the precinct chairman may begin checking qualifications in advance of the hour for which the convention is scheduled.

Once it has been established that all present are legally entitled to be there and a list of those in attendance is compiled, the first order of business is the election of a permanent chairman of the precinct convention from among the qualified voters present.

This position is distinct from that held by the regular precinct chairman of the party. The convention may elect the regular precinct chairman as permanent chairman of the convention or it may not.

Test Vote First

If opposing factions or groups are present, each will have its own candidate for permanent chairman of the convention and will try to elect that person. The vote on the permanent chairmanship ordinarily will show which group has a majority. This usually is called a "test vote." Generally, whichever group succeeds in

electing its candidate for permanent chairman dominates and controls the convention from there on.

The "test vote" may, however, come on some other question. It might, for instance, come on a proposal, made as soon as the convention is called to order, that all those present be required to take a pledge to support nominees of the party. In past years, this issue frequently has led to walkouts or bolts and the holding of "rump" conventions

Votes Precincts Have At GOP's County Convention

1954			1954			1954			1954		
Pct No	Eisen- hower Votes in 1952	Con- vention Vote	Pct No	Eisen- hower Votes in 1952	Con- vention Vote	Pct No	Eisen- hower Votes in 1952	Con- vention Vote	Pct No	Eisen- hower Votes in 1952	Con- vention Vote
1	172	7 88	1	1,031	41 175	2	1,262	43 186	239	19	
2	165	7 89	2	591	24 176	3	350	22 187	201	8	
3	964	32 90	3	213	9 177	4	2,088	42 188	1,623	22	
4	1,126	45 91	4	139	6 178	5	1,487	29 189	2,756	37	
5	920	37 92	5	332	7 179	6	1,269	51 190	1,309	26	
6	178	7 93	6	719	29 190	7	4,106	24 191	369	14	
7	45	2 94	7	1,390	41 191	8	363	15 192	22	1	
8	166	7 95	8	233	9 192	9	1,716	69 193	59	1	
9	176	7 96	9	653	13 193	10	2,573	103 194	8	1	
10	743	30 97	10	348	7 194	11	390	16 195	29	1	
11	447	14 98	11	54	2 195	12	256	10 196	19	1	
12	287	11 99	12	1,124	23						
13	192	8 100	13	984	39 197 (Taken from Pct 125)						
14	179	7 101	14	621	25 198						
15	178	7 102	15	462	18 199						
16	218	9 103	16	522	21 200						
17	193	8 104	17	575	12 201						
18	326	13 105	18	1,156	46 202						
19	298	12 106	19	417	17 203						
20	690	27 107	20	998	39 204						
21	434	18 108	21	491	20 205						
22	2,048	41 109	22	252	19 206 (Taken from Pct 76)						
23	669	27 110	23	206	8 207						
24	236	5 111	24	114	5 208						
25	103	2 112	25	159	6 209						
26	1,116	45 113	26	103	4 210						
27	1,020	41 114	27	82	3 211						
28	329	13 115	28	197	3 212						
29	571	23 116	29	1,969	40 213						
30	73	2 117	30	562	30 214						
31	563	30 118	31	1,098	4 215						
32	417	17 119	32	278	11 216						
33	1,093	44 120	33	111	4 217 (Taken from Pct 135)						
34	819	33 121	34	95	4 218						
35	750	30 122	35	549	22 219						
36	736	29 123	36	1,943	42 220						
37	1,244	50 124	37	162	6 221						
38	2,253	45 125	38	80	3 222						
39	881	35 126	39	418	17 223						
40	1,036	41 127	40	418	17 223						
41	58	2 128	41	4,322	81 224						
42	217	9 130	42	975	30 226						
43	221	9 130	43	140	6 227						
44	282	11 131	44	347	14 228 (Taken from Pct 156)						
45	458	14 132	45	319	13 229						
46	363	11 133	46	2,241	90 230						
47	72	2 134	47	1,281	51 231						
48	77	2 135	48	2,091	42 232						
49	171	7 136	49	1,195	45 233						
50	164	7 137	50	1,279	26 234						
51	186	7 138	51	135	5 235						
52	792	30 139	52	1,519	61 236						
53	564	23 140	53	2,226	45 237						
54	469	19 141	54	720	15 238						
55	662	26 142	55	1,405	28 239						
56	491	20 143	56	2,764	56 240 (Taken from Pct 180)						
57	733	25 144	57	523	21 241						
58	493	16 145	58	288	12 242						
59	781	31 146	59	304	4 243						
60	1,863	75 147	60	113	5 244						
61	308	12 148	61	3,342	46 245						
62	695	28 149	62	849	34 246						
63	522	21 150	63	395	14 247						
64	506	20 151	64	308	12 248						
65	542	22 152	65	462	18 249 (Taken from Pct 100)						
66	524	21 153	66	874	18 250						
67	1,818	33 154	67	1,791	36 251						
68	149	8 155	68	1,846	37 252						
69	571	23 156	69	2,581	35 253						
70	1,314	53 157	70	22	1 254						
71	664	14 158	71	9	1 255						
72	1,076	43 159	72	23	1 256						
73	1,062	33 160	73	19	1 257						
74	308	12 161	74	22	1 258						
75	455	18 162	75	636	25 259						

Harris Has Largest Convention Strength

270 Votes in State Democratic Session, 489 at GOP's Meeting

Harris County will have the largest vote of any county in the state at both the Democratic and Republican state conventions to be held May 22 for the purpose of electing delegates to the national conventions of the two parties to be held in August.

The county will have 270 votes in this year's Democratic state conventions, based on the county's vote for the party's candidate for governor in the 1954 general election, Gov Allan Shivers. The May 22 convention will be held in Dallas.

The county will have the same vote in the party's second state convention to be held Sept 11.

THERE WILL BE a total of 1,900 votes in this year's Democratic state conventions. Dallas County will have 135 votes and Bexar County (San Antonio) 81, while Tarrant County (Fort Worth) will have 96.

Under the law, the Republican Party will use different formulas for apportioning delegate votes at its May 22 and Aug 28 state conventions. In the May 22 convention at Houston there will be a total of 3,687 votes, and Harris County will have 489 of these. The number of votes allowed each county is based, for this convention, on the vote cast in the county for President Eisenhower in the 1952 presidential election.

Dallas County will have 394 votes in the May Republican convention while Bexar County will have 218 and Tarrant County 212.

FOR THE Republican state convention on Aug 28, when candidates for state offices will be nominated, votes will be apportioned to each county on the basis of the vote cast for the Republican candidate for governor in the 1954 general election, Tod R. Adams.

Harris County will have 48 convention votes because of the 14,319 votes cast for Mr Adams in 1954, the largest county total in the state. Dallas County will have 35 convention votes, Bexar County 15 and Tarrant County 13.

Most counties, because they did not cast more than 450 votes for the gubernatorial candidate, will have only one vote each in this convention.

THE MAY conventions of both parties will be organized on the basis of congressional districts, of which there are 21 in the state. The August and September conventions of the two parties will be organized on the basis of state senatorial districts, of which there are 31.

The voting strength of each county in the May 22 Democratic and Republican state conventions, by congressional districts, will be as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Bowie	12	22
Cass	6	8
Delta	2	2
Franklin	2	2
Harrison	8	16
Hopkins	9	13
Lamar	2	3
Marion	3	3
Marshall	5	7
Red River	4	6
Titus	—	—
Totals	59	90
SECOND DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Angelina	10	15
Hardin	4	6
Jasper	4	6
Jefferson	37	85
Liberty	2	3
Newton	2	3
Orange	7	15

Sabine	2	2
San Augustine	3	2
Shelby	7	6
Tyler	3	5
Totals	84	160
THIRD DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Camp	3	3
Gregg	11	35
Panola	5	7
Rusk	14	19
Smith	18	36
Upshur	6	8
Van Zandt	6	8
Wood	5	9
Totals	68	125
FOURTH DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Collin	9	13
Fannin	8	7
Grayson	13	26
Hunt	9	19
Kaufman	1	2
Rains	1	2
Rockwall	2	2
Totals	49	79
FIFTH DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Dallas	135	394
Totals	135	394
SIXTH DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Brazos	7	14
Ellis	4	6
Freestone	8	11
Hill	3	4
Leon	7	8
Limestone	9	12
Navarro	3	5
Robertson	—	—
Totals	49	76
SEVENTH DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Anderson	8	15
Cherokee	10	13
Grimes	2	5
Henderson	8	8
Houston	4	7
Madison	2	2
Montgomery	6	10
Nacogdoches	6	10
Polk	3	5
San Jacinto	2	3
Trinity	5	6
Walker	—	—
Totals	58	86
EIGHTH DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Harris	270	489
Totals	270	489
NINTH DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Austin	3	10
Brazoria	13	28
Calhoun	2	5
Chambers	6	11
Colorado	7	14
Fayette	6	13
Fort Bend	25	52
Galveston	1	4
Goliad	3	7
Jackson	7	12
Lavaca	5	14
Matagorda	5	14
Victoria	2	5
Waller	2	5
Wharton	8	17
Totals	95	211
10TH DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Bastrop	4	5
Blanco	3	3
Burleson	3	4
Burnet	3	4
Caldwell	5	7
Hays	4	7
Lee	3	4
Travis	39	70
Washington	4	12
Williamson	8	12
Totals	76	128
11TH DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Beil	12	16
Bosque	4	7
Comanche	4	6
Falls	5	7
McLennan	26	50
Milam	6	8
Totals	57	94
12TH DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Hood	2	3
Johnson	2	3
Parmer	6	12
Somervell	1	2
Tarrant	96	212
Totals	113	242
13TH DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Archer	2	3
Atascosa	2	3
Clay	3	4
Cooke	6	15
Denton	4	19
Foard	1	1
Hardeman	2	5
Jack	3	5
Knox	3	5
Montague	4	8
Throckmorton	2	2
Wichita	31	41
Wilbarger	4	10
Wise	5	8
Young	4	9
Totals	80	136
14TH DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Araucaria	1	3
Atascosa	4	7
Bee	7	8
Brooks	4	3
Comal	5	11
DeWitt	6	14
Duval	9	2
Gonzales	9	7
Guadalupe	12	15
Jim Wells	14	12
Karnes	5	1
Kendall	1	1
Kleberg	3	7
Live Oak	2	5
McMullen	1	1
Nueces	24	64
Refugio	2	3

HIGHER SESSIONS

Continued From Page 11

and with the secretary of the county executive committee acting in that capacity. The first order of business is the roll call. No person who is not a delegate may be allowed on the floor of the convention.

Next comes the election of a temporary chairman of the convention. If there are opposing factions, it is usually here that the "test vote" comes. The winning candidate for the temporary chairmanship will indicate which group has a majority of the votes in the convention. The test may come, however, on some other question, such as the party loyalty pledge issue.

Temporary Offices

The county convention differs from the precinct conventions in that the first officer elected is the temporary chairman. In the precinct conventions it is the permanent chairman. A temporary secretary of the county convention also is elected.

The temporary chairman appoints committees on order of business, credentials, permanent organization, delegates to the state convention and platform and resolutions. Usually, there is a lot of speechmaking while the committees meet. Then the committee reports are received and acted upon.

THE FIRST vote in the convention usually is a roll call vote. Once it has been determined which contesting group has a majority, the convention ordinarily moves ahead rapidly with its business, the chair calling only for voice votes.

The usual order of committee reports is: 1) Committee on order of business; 2) committee on credentials; 3) committee on permanent organization; 4) committee on delegates to the state convention; 5) committee on platform and resolutions.

The credentials committee hears any appeals from rulings of the county executive committee on delegation contests and recommends which of the contesting delegations should be seated in the permanent organization of the convention.

An appeal from an adverse

ruling of the credentials committee may be brought to the convention floor through a minority report. Whether anything is to be gained by this usually depends on who has a majority of the votes in the convention. An argument sometimes develops over the question of whether delegates seated in the temporary organization of the convention, whose seats are under contest, may vote on their own right to keep their seats.

IF THERE has been a "test vote" on the temporary chairmanship of the convention, the committee on permanent organization likely will recommend that the temporary officers of the convention be made permanent officers, and the recommendations will be approved quickly.

The convention then proceeds with the selection of delegates to the state convention, the adoption of resolutions and the transaction of any other business.

County Votes

In the Democratic state conventions of both series, each county is entitled to one vote for each 300 votes or major fraction thereof cast in that county for the party's candidate for governor in the last preceding general election (1954).

In the Republican state convention, to be held May 22, each county will be entitled to one vote for each 300 votes or major fraction thereof cast for the party's candidate for President in the last presidential election (1952). This is under a special provision of the law.

IN THE Republican state convention, to be held Aug 28, however, votes will be apportioned to the counties on the basis of one vote for each 300 votes or major fraction thereof cast for the party's candidate for governor in the last general election (1954). Every county is entitled to at least one vote.

The present chairman of the convention is responsible for seeing to it that a report of the convention's proceedings, together with a list of the delegates elected to the state con-

vention, is sent in duplicate to the Texas secretary of state within five days. The report must be certified by the permanent chairman and attested by the permanent secretary of the convention.

The secretary of state affixes his file mark and transmits the original copy to the chairman of the party's state executive committee. He in turn transmits it to the state convention.

THE STATE executive committee of the party, like the county executive committee in the case of county and precinct conventions, sets the hour and place of the state convention of the party on the date fixed by law.

The state committee is required to notify the Texas secretary of state and mail a notice to each county chairman of the party stating the hour and place of the state convention of the party on the date fixed by law.

The state committee is required to notify the Texas secretary of state and mail a notice to each county chairman of the party stating the hour and place of the state convention at least 10 days prior to the convention.

The committee meets prior to the convention to prepare the temporary roll of the state convention, to hear delegation contests and to make other final arrangements. No person who is not a certified delegate may be permitted to vote in the temporary organization of the state convention. The committee recommends temporary officers.

Similar Procedure

The procedure at state conventions is similar to that at county conventions, and there is at least one roll call vote which serves as a "test vote" for control of the convention if there are opposing factions. This may be on the temporary chairmanship.

The May state conventions will take four actions:

1) They will elect delegates to the national nominating convention of the party, Republican or Democratic. These delegates may or may not be instructed to cast the state's votes for particular candidates for the presidential and vice presidential nominations.

2) A national committeeman and committeewoman will be nominated to serve on the party's national executive committee for the next four years. (This committee actually is elected by the national convention.)

3) Slates of presidential electors will be named for the November general election — one from each of the state's 21 congressional districts and three from the state at large.

4) Resolutions are passed, for consideration of the national convention, declaring the state convention's attitude toward national and party issues.

THE MAY state conventions are organized on the basis of congressional districts and those later in the year by state senatorial districts.

Delegates caucus during the state conventions by district. In the May conventions, the district caucuses will recommend delegates for the state's delegation to the national convention and also presidential electors to represent the district. The state Democratic convention in May will elect 42 district delegates — two from each congressional district — to the national convention and 14 delegates at large, with alternates. It may elect more than 54 delegates, but the state's vote in the national convention will be limited to 54.

The Republican state convention in May will elect two delegates to the national convention from each congressional district and 12 delegates-at-large.

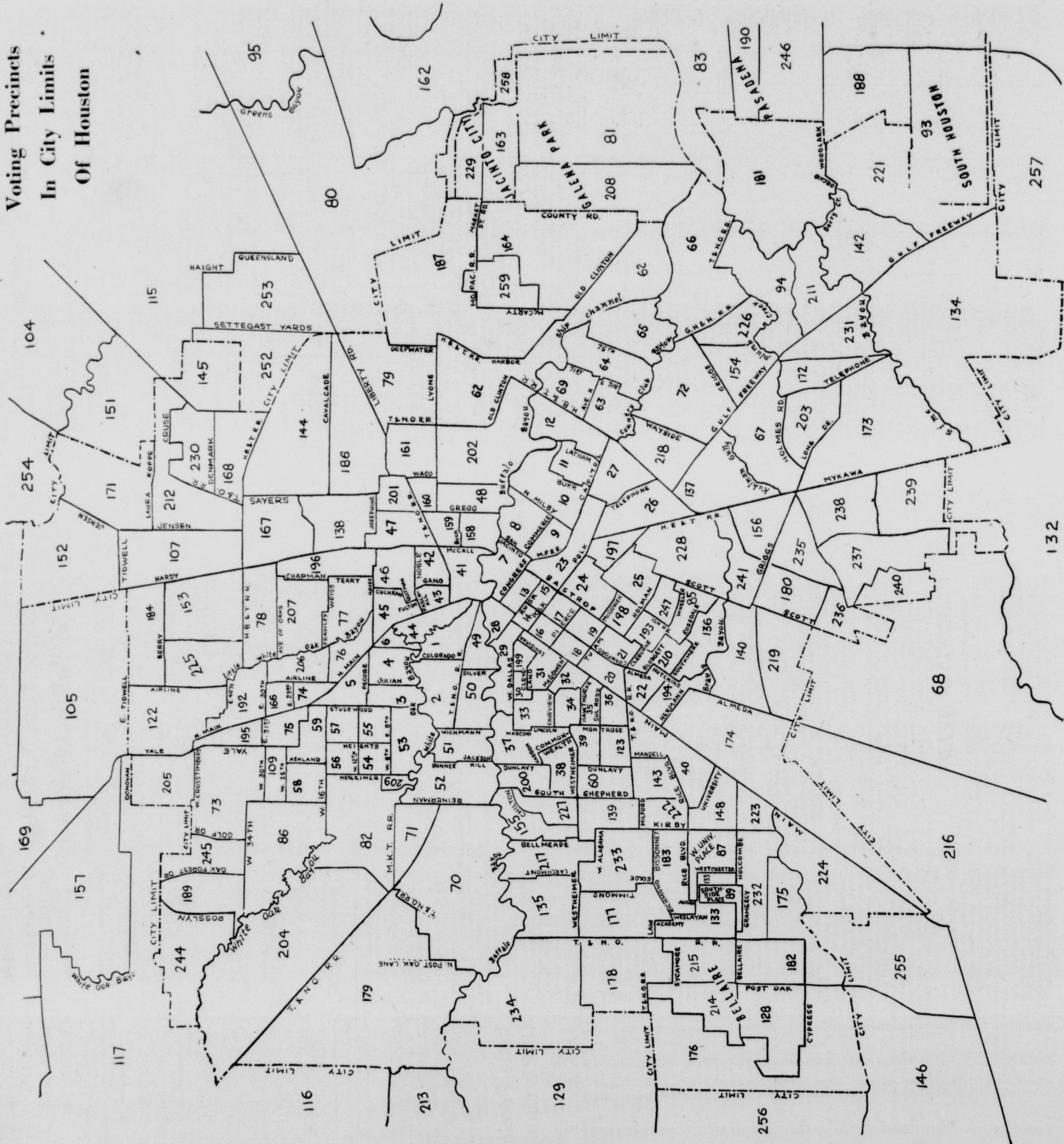
At the second-series state conventions of the two parties later in the year, the delegates, caucusing by state senatorial districts, will recommend one

San Patricio	5	11
Wilson	5	6
Totals	119	190
15TH DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Cameron	13	47
Dimmit	2	3
Frio	32	51
Hidalgo	2	1
Jim Hogg	1	2
La Salle	2	3
Maverick	5	11
Medina	8	2
Starr	18	9
Webb	2	7
Willacy	2	2
Zapata	3	3
Zavala	2	3
Totals	92	144
16TH DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Brewster	2	4
Crane	3	2
Crockett	1	2
Culberson	1	6
Ector	8	28
El Paso	34	67
Glasscock	1	1
Hudspeth	1	1
Jeff Davis	1	1
Loving	2	27
Midland	3	5
Pecos	2	3
Presidio	2	3
Reagan	1	2
Reeves	3	6
Terrell	1	1
Upton	4	3
Ward	3	7
Winkler	3	5
Totals	82	167
17TH DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Callahan	3	5
Comanche	5	8
Eastland	8	15
Erath	5	11
Fisher	3	3
Hamilton	3	7
Jones	5	10
Notran	4	10
Palo Pinto	5	10
Shackelford	1	4
Stephens	5	8
Taylor	11	34
Totals	58	125
18TH DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Armstrong	1	2
Briscoe	1	2
Carson	3	5
Castro	2	4
Childress	4	6
Collingsworth	3	4
Cottle	2	2
Dallam	2	2
Deaf Smith	4	8
Donley	2	4
Gray	11	18
Hall	4	4
Hansford	2	4
Hartley	1	2
Hemphill	2	3
Hutchinson	11	18

Lipscomb	2	4
Moore	4	6
Motley	1	2
Ochiltree	4	6
Oldham	1	1
Parmer	2	5
Potter	23	50
Randall	7	14
Roberts	1	1
Sherman	1	6
Swisher	4	5
Wheeler	—	—
Totals	109	193
19TH DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Andrews	2	3
Bailey	2	4
Borden	1	1
Cochran	2	3
Crosby	2	4
Dawson	5	3
Dickens	3	7
Floyd	2	5
Gaines	4	2
Garza	6	16
Hale	3	4
Haskell	4	9
Hockley	7	11
Howard	1	1
Kent	1	1
King	1	1
Lamb	4	10
Lubbock	18	54
Lynn	3	2
Martin	2	5
Mitchell	4	9
Scurry	1	1
Stonewall	3	6
Terry	2	3
Yoakum	—	—
Totals	86	177
20TH DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Bexar	81	218
Totals	81	218
21ST DISTRICT		
County	Democratic	Republican
Bandera	2	5
Brown	7	15
Coke	1	2
Coleman	7	9
Concho	1	3
Edwards	1	2
Gillespie	6	12
Irion	1	1
Kendall	4	6
Kerr	7	12
Kimble	1	1
Kinney	2	5
Lampasas	2	3
Mason	2	4
McCulloch	4	6
Menard	1	3
Mills	2	2
Real	1	2
Runnels	4	9
San Saba	1	2
Schleicher	1	1
Sterling	1	2
Sutton	1	2
Tom Green	12	32
Uvalde	3	9
Val Verde	2	6
Totals	80	163
Grand Totals	1,900	1,967

See PARLEY on Page 13

Voting Precincts In City Limits Of Houston



SYSTEM

Continued From Page 9

under also may be needed. He may be elected or appointed by the chairman.

Usual Procedure

After the convention officers are elected, the precinct convention may proceed in just about any way it chooses to conduct its business at hand, the selection of delegates to the county convention and the adoption of resolutions. There is, however, a more or less standard procedure.

Usually there is a motion that the chair appoint a committee on delegates and another that a committee on resolutions be appointed. In a factional situation, the chairman usually names to these committees members of the group with which he is identified. If there has been pre-convention caucusing and planning, he already has a list of the names.

THE COMMITTEES retire, confer and report back to the convention. Organized groups usually have their lists of delegates and alternates already drawn up in advance of the convention as well as the resolutions they want adopted. The group that is in control of the convention by reason of having a majority of the votes present usually will move that the committee reports be adopted without amendment.

One resolution may be that the precinct's delegation to the county convention be bound by the unit rule, under which a majority of the delegation determines how the vote of the delegation is cast on all questions.

The group in control of the convention usually will try to adjourn the convention quickly, since, if the convention is long drawn-out or becomes involved in a long debate, the group may lose votes. Also, there may be late arrivals to strengthen the opposition.

THE MANUAL of the State Democratic Executive Committee says:

"If for any reason the person finally selected as permanent chairman of the convention proves unfriendly to your side, he will be likely to recognize the opposing side first for motions. Your floor leader must be ready to offer substitutes for objectionable motions; then the vote will be on the substitute...."

"Your group's actual strength at the convention ably controls its strategy. Early in the convention it will become clear that 1) you have control, or 2) the opposition is fairly evenly divided. In the last event, you will have to pursue a cautious course, not pressing too aggressively on minor issues and not trying to swing the undecided votes your way on the most important issue. Selection of delegates to the county convention is the key to the success of the county convention."

THE MANUAL also advises: "Never under any circumstances place a member of the opposition group on the list of delegates and alternates. The danger... is that if your majority of delegates to the county convention do not show up then the opposition minority will control the vote of your delegation."

Democratic Contests
Little or no organized opposition is expected to the pro-El senhower leadership of the Republican Party in the precinct conventions of that party this year. But there will be a contest in many, if not most, Democratic precinct conventions between supporters of Gov Shivers and U. S. Sen Lyndon B. Johnson, both of whom are seeking the chairmanship

See ADVANCE on Page 11

ADVANCE PLANS

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of the Texas delegation to this year's Democratic National Convention.

The State Executive Committee manual says that a minority group in a precinct convention may do these things: 1) stall for time in the hope that reinforcements will arrive; 2) move that all those present be put on the slate of delegates; 3) if that fails, move that no committee on delegates be appointed but rather that nominations be made from the floor; 4) if that fails, try to amend the committee's report to get some of the minority group members on the list of delegates or as alternates.

5) **MOVE THAT** the minority group's slate of delegates and alternates be added to that of the majority group. 6) move that the minority slate be named alternates; 7) fight the unit rule; 8) if the majority group does not favor a particular type of resolution—such as one favoring an instructed delegation to the national convention—and the committee on resolutions does not report a delegation to that effect, offer it from the floor; 9) failing in that, try to beat any resolution to the opposite effect.

10) If the presiding officer makes a ruling that you consider to be incorrect, an appeal from that ruling may be made if you have the votes to reverse him; 11) if it is felt that the chairman has called a division vote incorrectly, demand a division (ayes and nays).

The permanent chairman of the precinct convention has all the powers which the law confers on election judges. He has the authority to administer oaths to determine all the facts of the case. He has the power of a district judge to enforce order and keep the peace. He can appoint special peace officers and issue warrants of arrest for felonies, misdemeanors or breaches of the peace.

AS AN ARBITER of parliamentary procedure, the chairman sometimes can exercise considerable influence over actions taken or not taken by the convention. So long as he stays within the law, he has a great deal of power.

Return in 3 Days

Two copies of the record of the convention's proceedings, called returns, must be prepared by officers of the precinct convention. They must be signed officially, sealed and transmitted "safely" by the permanent chairman to the county clerk. The returns include, of course, the certified list of delegates and alternates elected by the precinct convention.

The first thing the county clerk does when he gets the returns is to affix his file mark. One copy of the return is open for public inspection.

The Procedures in County, State, National Conventions

County, state and national conventions of political parties differ from precinct conventions principally in that the only participants are accredited delegates.

Citizens at large may attend and take part only in the precinct conventions and then only if they are qualified voters. Thereafter, their will can be expressed only through elected representatives.

THE COUNTY executive committee of the party sets the hour and place for the county convention on the day fixed by law. As in the case of precinct conventions, the party must place a notice of the hour and place on the bulletin board at the county courthouse and file

at the courthouse. The county clerk delivers the original copy to the county chairman of the party "promptly."

It is the duty of the permanent chairman to deliver the returns to the county clerk. The law provides that it must be done within three days. But since the county clerk must be required to hold the precinct conventions on Saturday following the precinct convention, the county convention has to be held in less than three days.

Only certified delegates (or alternates) may be seated in the temporary organization of the county convention. There is thus, under the law, some opportunity for skulduggery by delaying the filing of precinct returns.

IF THERE are contest or rival delegations to the county convention named by "rump" precinct conventions, the county executive committee of the party, which makes up the temporary roll for the county convention, must decide which group will be admitted to the temporary roll. At most, these committees usually have only a short time to hear contests prior to the opening of the county convention. That is why subcommittees often are named to hear the contests and make recommendations to the full committees.

It is advisable that precinct convention returns be filed with the county clerk as promptly as possible, especially in those precincts where there is a contest.

In a delegation contest an appeal can be taken from a ruling of the county executive committee to the county convention itself. The case is heard by the county convention's credentials committee, which reports back to the convention as a whole. It still is possible to take the appeal to the convention floor if the ruling of the credentials committee is adverse.

THE TWO organized factions on the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee have adopted a set of "fair play" rules to govern the conduct of this year's precinct conventions with the hope of reducing the number of delegation contests. How effective the agreement will be in accomplishing that remains to be seen, much depending upon the strategy decided upon by the two organized groups with reference to the May series of conventions.

Having a majority of the votes at a precinct convention is the first essential for a group's winning control of the county convention and naming a slate of favorable delegates to the county convention. But that alone is not enough to insure victory. Unless there is proper advance planning, control of the convention still can be lost. That is why organization is of key importance.

a copy with the county clerk at least 10 days prior to the date of the convention. In the May series of conventions, the purpose of which is to select delegates to the party's national nominating convention, the Republican and Democratic county conventions both must be held on May 8 this year and the state conventions on May 22.

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